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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, APRIL 25, 1925.



REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3617
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CANNON, LONDON "(2 Words)

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No. 2361.

APRIL 25, 1925.

Vol. CII.

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Reap the benefit of our experience and exceptional facilities for manufacturing and packing. The products are notable examples of pharmaceutical excellence, and are packed in a variety of elegant and distinctive styles. Special attention is paid to designing and printing the labels and to inserting the customer's own name and address in an artistic manner. Each package has had that finishing touch which is appreciated so much by the public and reflects credit on the retailer.

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Geo. Nelmes, 39 Fox Street, Liverpool.

3rd Prize of £10.

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4th Prize of £5.

Arthur Vale, 257 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

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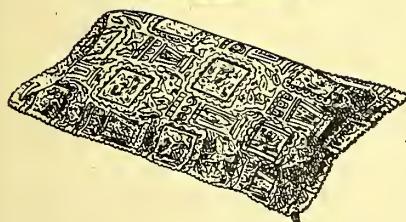
A visit is specially invited.

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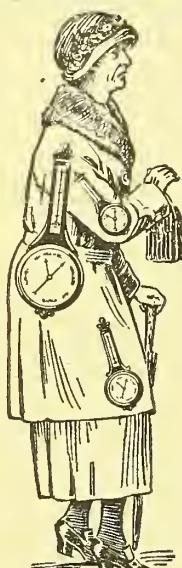
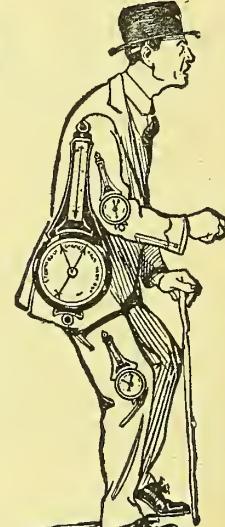
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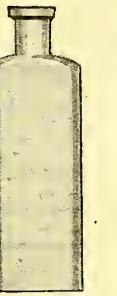
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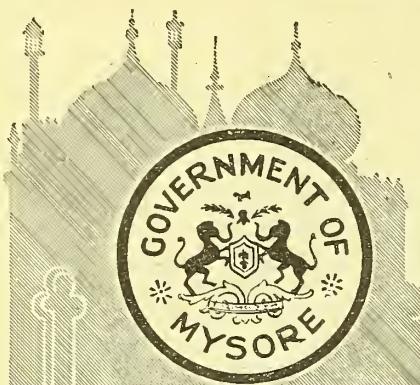
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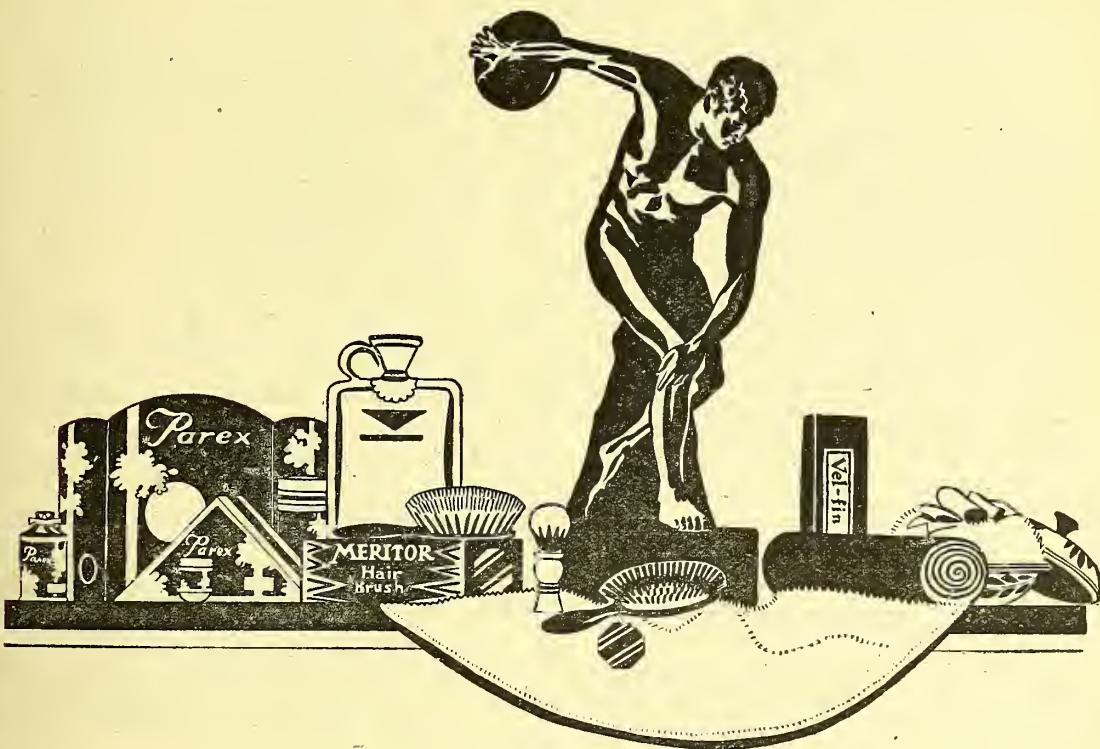
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Maw's Page



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The needs of the retail pharmacist—your needs—have shaped the policy which is reflected in every product of the House of Maw, the policy of which the classic figure of the Discobolus, emblem of clean-cut energy and efficiency, is the symbol.

This policy is of the very fibre of pharmacy, that is why the quality, the presentation and the price of Maw's goods fit the requirements of the retail pharmacist and his customers as a hand fits a glove.

Consider for a moment some of our leading lines, Meritor Brushes, Maw's Surgical Dressings, Parex Toilet Preparations, Parex Hot Water Bottles, and a host of others. Are they not in a class by themselves? Have they not obviously been produced in an atmosphere steeped in the finest traditions of pharmacy and vibrating with energy and enthusiasm? Is not each of them worthy of a place in your pharmacy?

Remember also they are your own lines. They are sold only to pharmacists and every sale yields a profit worthy of your efforts.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



We don't want to supply any more MIRA WATER

direct to the public

We are tired of packing up small parcels and paying postage on them—good money that we would prefer to hand to the chemist. We are tired of receiving complaints from the public and doctors who "cannot procure Mira Water from the chemist, will you send me a bottle?"

We have told every chemist in the Kingdom that there is 50% profit on the selling price, that there is a steady advertising campaign in papers of proved pulling power. When are they going to start handling more "Mira" Water business? "Mira" Water is the most profitable medicinal water and costs less to sell than any other.

AN UNUSUAL PIECE OF ADVERTISING MATTER

You can have it before you order a supply of "Mira" Water and test results without any outlay. It takes up no space, secures goodwill, advertises your business in an unusual way. It can be put in the pocket, and is frequently carried about for months by your customers.

Write and ask for the "Mira" 30/- Wallet. It is free of charge and you ought to know about it.

DIRECT
FROM THE
SPRINGS.
Guaranteed
Pure, British
owned.

MIRA Natural Medicinal WATERS in three Strengths

MIRA APERIENT
WATER—Milder in
action than RUBINAT-
LLORACH Water for
the same ailments.

MIRA MEDICINAL
WATER—For all
Carlsbad and Marienbad
cases.

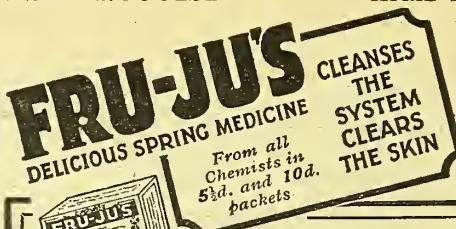
MIRA BABY WATER
—Very gentle and effective
natural laxative for
stomach troubles, cooling,
general peevishness,
teething, etc.

RUBINAT-LLORACH WATER is exceedingly effective for constipation, biliousness, auto-intoxications, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, obesity, liver and kidney disorders, and can confidently be recommended.

Sole Importers:

EVERETT & CO., Dept. LW., 5 LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3

JUDD



!!

a New Line that's selling splendidly everywhere

FRU-JU'S are much preferred to sulphur tablets, because they are delicious as well as effective. They combine the niceness of the sweetmeat with the effectiveness of all the old-fashioned remedies. Beneficial to the system and good for the health all round. Now is the time to sell FRU-JU'S and benefit by the big demand our advertising is creating. Conveniently packed in 2 and 4 oz. cartons. Easy to handle and profitable to sell. Attractive show material for window and counter supplied FREE.

FRU-JU'S DELICIOUS SPRING MEDICINE

Write for particulars and Trade Terms to—
F. W HAMPSHIRE & CO., LTD.
Riverside Works, Derby.

LOSALL'S SALT



Sells freely and readily

**PROFIT 50%
ON OUTLAY**

An infallible remedy for

**GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
ECZEMA
and SKIN
AFFECTIONS.**

P.A.T.A.

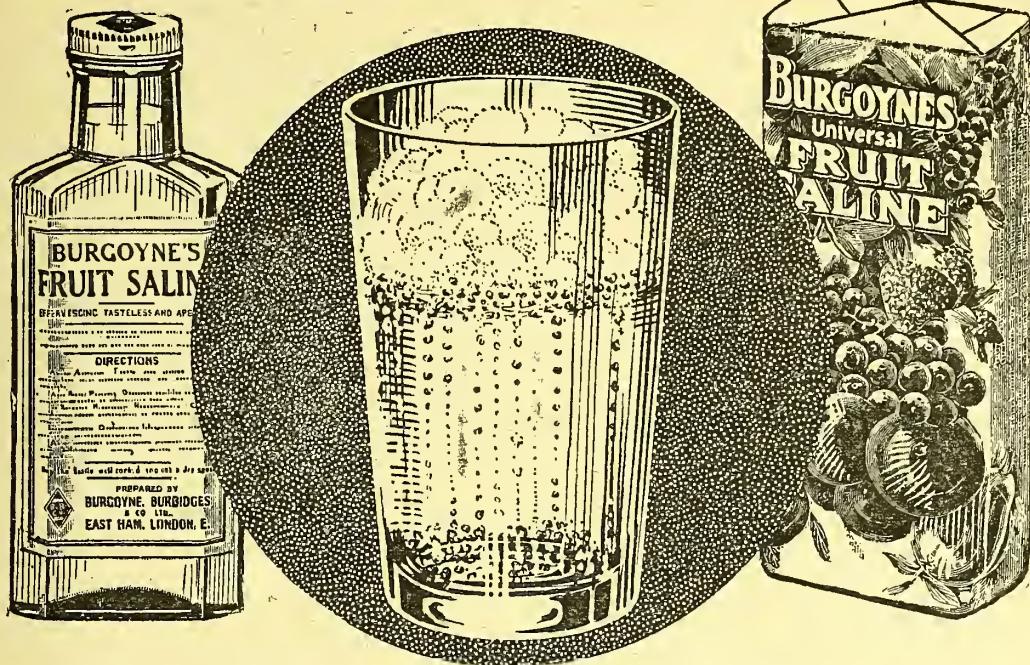
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- doz. net.
8 oz. " 1/9, 14/- " "
Bottles 2/6, 20/- "

Attractive advertising matter supplied on application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER LTD.
HULL**



And now—About PROFIT

THE last announcement relating to Burgoynes Fruit Saline in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST referred to the fact that because it has been

proved particularly effectual in cases of sick headaches and biliousness many chemists are taking great interest in

BURGOYNE'S Universal FRUIT SALINE

This week let us discuss the not unimportant subject of Profit. Burgoynes Saline is sold in two sizes, retailing respectively at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$. The $\frac{1}{3}$ size costs the Pharmacist 9/- per doz. That is to

say it shows a profit on outlay of $66\frac{2}{3}\%$, which most Pharmacists will agree is a liberal return. On the $\frac{2}{3}$ size the profit is even greater. This size costs 15/- per doz., showing a profit on outlay of 80%.

That Burgoynes is a Fruit Saline of the very highest quality we are ready to demonstrate by means of a generous sample which will gladly be sent to those writing on their business note-paper. That the profits on its sale are generous is self-evident.

GOOD! IT'S MASON'S

Be sure and visit our Exhibit
at
THE NATIONS' FOOD EXHIBITION
OLYMPIA
 (STAND No. 75, BLOCK B10)

NEWBALL & MASON Ltd.
 NOTTINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS
 DIRECT SUPPLIES

CASEIN

1. White Soluble Flocculent "CASUMEN" containing nearly 90% pure protein. In bulk or $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. or $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets or tins.
2. Fine White Casein. Bulk only.

MODIFIED

DRIED FULL CREAM MILK
"DORSELLA"

Supplied in bulk. In 1-lb. packets. Or in decorated tins containing 5, 10 and 16 oz. with literature.

(This is the finest form of milk food for infants and invalids and can be used for babies who cannot be breast fed from birth. Composition and bacteriological purity approved by doctors and nurses. 1-lb. airtight tins can be supplied to retail at 2/-.)

PRIDEAUX'S PURE CASEIN CO. LTD.
 MOTCOMBE, DORSETSHIRE, and
 16 Southwark St., LONDON, S.E.1

ESTD. 1879.

Eight factories in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.



BRAND'S ESSENCE

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken consists solely of the juice of the finest meats, prepared with the greatest care under the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BRAND & CO., LTD.

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.

A GOOD PROFIT ENSURED.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

THE PUREST MADE.

In Fancy White Glass Bottles, 3 oz., 10 oz. & 20 oz. Imperial Measure.

Write for prices, etc., to :

GRIMBLE & CO., LTD.
 CUMBERLAND MARKET - - - N.W.1.

Maclean's Revalenta

*The Perfect Food for
 Children, Adults and Invalids*

This gold medal food has the reputation of over half-a-century.

Retail Prices ... 2/-, 4/- and 11/-

Manufacturers and Proprietors :
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., Ltd. - EDINBURGH
 London Agents :
BUTLER & CRISPE and MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

"BERINA" FOOD and BERINA MALTED MILK



Montgomerie & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the well-known "Bermaline" Bread, after careful research have succeeded in perfecting foods for infants, invalids and convalescents. These foods are "BERINA" INFANT FOOD and "BERINA" MALTED MILK.

"BERINA" Food is specially prepared for infants' use, and is a nourishing diet for invalids and the aged. The Malted Milk forms a splendid diet for children from a few months old, and for all who need a wholesome, appetising and very digestible food.

The makers of "BERINA" have overcome the difficulty of preparing foods which are nourishing without being a tax on the digestion, and an entirely new process of manufacture preserves the valuable properties of the ingredients while making them easy to absorb by the most tender digestive organs. Each ingredient contributes its quota of food value, flavour and digestibility, in just the right proportion to form a well-balanced diet.

The ingredients are Whole Cream Milk, Sugar of Milk, and Cream of Wheat in "BERINA" Infant Food, with the addition of Malt in the case of "BERINA" Malted Milk. Simple foods, but each is a natural food essential to life. The secret of combining these into a perfect diet is in the new process. This has been a remarkable success, and the "BERINA" Foods are unrivalled for their nourishing and digestible properties. They do not curdle or become acid, and there is an entire absence of "cooked flavour." They will keep indefinitely when stored in a cool and dry place.

MONTGOMERIE & CO., LTD. (*Proprietors of "Berina," Ibrox, Glasgow, will be glad to send free samples of the "Berina" Foods to any Medical Practitioner on receipt of postcard.*

The Proprietors wish these Foods to be established on their merits and not through extravagant claims and press advertising.

*Why not sell your
own named*

HEALTH SALTS

WE have about 20 different designs on which we will print your name and address, in addition to several enamelled tins. ∴ Send for particulars.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

Telegrams:
Troches,
Manchester

Pharmaceutical Chemists
MANCHESTER



The 1925 Showstand

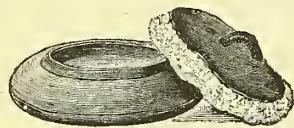
THIS is one of several important pieces of display material which are being sent out to Pharmacists. It is 20 inches high and makes a novel and arresting background for a window-display of "Mineral Spring."

Retail 1/- & 2/- (P.A.T.A.). Trade 8/- & 16/- doz. Reduction on 1 gross.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD.
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

THE NEW IMPROVED
"LAMPUF" MODEL L.P. 7

IS NOW MADE IN REAL LEATHER



MODEL L.P. 7

RETAIL PRICE **2/6** EACH COMPLETE



REFILLS.
Retail, 6d. Each.

THE PERFECT LAMBSWOOL POWDER PUFF

(MANUFACTURED UNDER THE MOUSLEY PATENTS.)

NEXT SIZE LARGER THAN MODEL L.P. 14

Sell these Puffs and you immediately have a further continuous demand for the

PATENT FLEXIBLE POWDER REFILLS

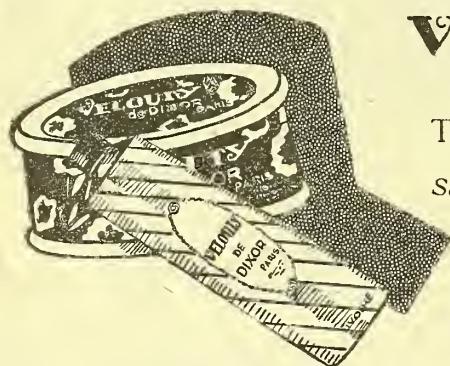
Write for particulars to *Sole Concessionnaires for Gt. Britain and Ireland*:

"Beaverpuf" Ltd.

PRIEST BRIDGE,
MORTLAKE,
LONDON, S.W.14

Telephone: PUTNEY 166.

Telegrams: BEAVERPUF, PUTNEY 166



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS ..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for.
DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead.

Prices:—	Full size pot	21/-	doz.	Retail	... ...	2/9
	Super Tube	22/-	"	"	... ...	3/-
	Large "	14/-	"	"	... ...	2/-
	Handbag "	3/-	"	"	... ...	6d.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 7 Little Goodge Street, LONDON, W.1

BEETHAM'S TOILET LINES ARE GOOD STOCK

Lait Sarola Sarola Rose Bloom
Glycerine & Cucumber

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM

**UNIQUE
UNEQUALLED
UNIVERSALLY USED**

Solid English Lavender.
Similar in size and packing
to "Frozoclone," but in
Blue Glass. Terms as for
"Frozoclone."



P.A.T.A. 3/6

Cost 32/- per doz.

Special Terms for
Bonded Shipment, 4 gross
minimum.

"Frozoclone" is often imi-
tated but never equalled.
Its elegance and utility
appeal to all.

**THE
LUSCIOUS
LAXATIVE
PASTILLE**



P.A.T.A. 2/3

Cost 21/- doz.
stamped.

**THE ELEGANT
NAIL POLISH**



P.A.T.A. 1/9

Cost 15/- doz.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

68 SALSBURY ROAD,
& MONTROSE AVENUE,
LONDON, N.W.6

Will a Tooth Powder Clean False Teeth?

IT DEPENDS ON THE TOOTH POWDER!

SOME Tooth Powders may contain grit of all kinds, cuttle-fish, pumice, and sharp crystalline substances. Such a Powder would undoubtedly clean False Teeth, but the whole Denture would suffer in the process.

EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER

was never intended for false teeth—it is carefully prepared as the scientifically perfect dentifrice for *natural* teeth; the plate, teeth, and fittings of a denture are a different matter. For these you should advise

EUCRYL DENTURE POWDER

IN THE LIGHT BLUE TIN.

Coarse cleansers scratch and good Tooth Powders cannot remove all the stains and deposits efficiently.

EUCRYL DENTURE POWDER should always be recommended for False Teeth.

5/- PER DOZEN. - RETAIL $7\frac{1}{2}$ D. EACH.

EUCRYL LTD. - - Shirley, Southampton

Pears'

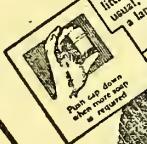
NEW SELLING LINE

The newest kind
of Shaving Stick
the IVOSTRI

A column of creamy white
Shaving Soap mounted firmly
in a black holder-base and firmly
enclosed in a metal cap and ring
to make handling pleasant and
to prevent shaving powder from
getting into the soap.

Shaving built into these are the
innovations of years of experiment.
Shaving Stick. It is a Pears' result
of years of experiment—the kind that
comes from experience.

IVOSTRI Shaving Stick is
little thicker, a little shorter
than usual, to give better balance
and a larger surface in use.



Push up soap
when more is required.

Something
better than
holder tops

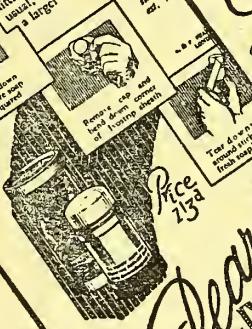
Pears'

**IVOSTRI
SHAVING STICK**

Price
1/3

Price
1/3

advertising
all over
the country



Pears'
**IVOSTRI
SHAVING STICK**

Price
1/3



What an innovation holder tops were,
the last word in shaving sticks a few years
ago; and now comes IVOSTRI—a new
refinement that makes all other shaving sticks
old fashioned. IVOSTRI is the result
of years of experiment and the result
of years of experiment that makes all
other shaving sticks old fashioned. IVOSTRI
is a holder base and combines with
it a soap that eliminates all difficulties
from soap handling while shaving. The
old metal cap and metal wrapping are no
longer discarded in case that keeps the
shaving soap fresh and ready for use and makes it
easy clean and ready for use. IVOSTRI
Shaving Stick is a little shorter and thicker
than usual to give perfect balance and a
large surface in use.

IVOSTRI SHAVING STICK

The coming line

Write for trade terms to—

Sales Manager, 71-75 New Oxford Street W.C.1

Registered.

"FURSAC"

Patent applied for.

SENSIBLE ATTRACTIVE
HYGIENIC
EFFICIENT : SIMPLE
ECONOMIC

Natural Undyed Fur and
Selected Leather.
Powder Puff and Powder
Container combined.



THE FINEST SELF-CONTAINED POWDER PUFF
YET PRODUCED.

Powder contained in specially-designed pocket, percolating through self-closing slits on to the surface of puff. Powder cannot spill. Customer uses her own Powder.

Beware of inferior imitations which are far from creditable to the manufacturer or satisfactory to the buyer who is misled by similarity of names. GENUINE "FURSACS" can be obtained from all leading wholesalers or direct from

FLETCHER SQUIRES & CO.

Phone: Riverside 3110.

70 GOLDHAWK ROAD, W.12.



PAPIER POUDRÉ POPPŒA ROUGE

Made in Booklet Form in White, Rose and Rachel tints
4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/4 sizes at 2/8, 3/9, 5/- and 10/- per dozen
nett, respectively.

ONE SIZE ONLY 1/- at 8/- per dozen.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

PAPIER POUDRÉ, Ltd., 46 Baker Street, W.1
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT ABOVE TRADE MARKS



FACE POWDER

Any Grade
Any Colour
Any Quantity

COLD CREAM—VANISHING CREAM
MASSAGE CREAM—TALCUM POWDER
All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.

Drug Grinding done for the Trade.

The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

W. EVAN-WILLIAMS

ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.

SHAMPOO

PROPHYLACTIC

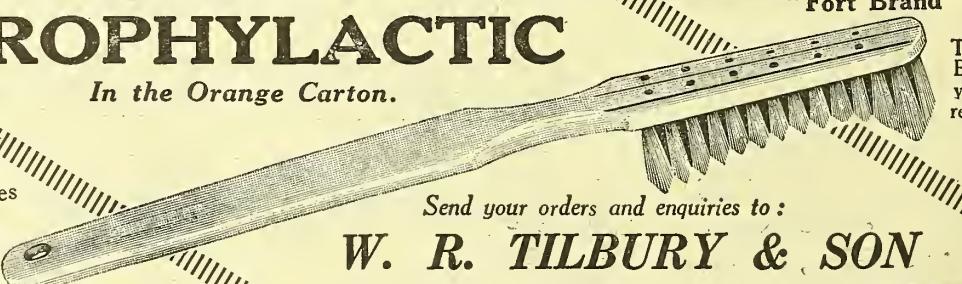
In the Orange Carton.

In 3 sizes

16/- doz.

15/6 "

11/6 "



The
Brush
you can
rely on.

W. R. TILBURY & SON

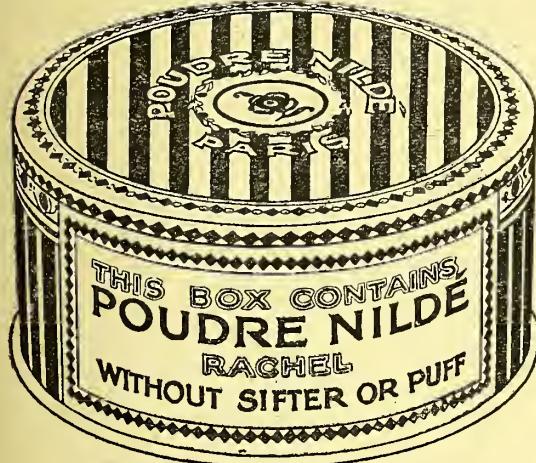
47 Frampton Park Road, Hackney, LONDON, E.9

ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR "OWN BRAND" LINES

Hard, Medium & Soft and also
very Hard Unbleached.

PERSISTENTLY ADVERTISED, the sales of Nildé are constantly increasing. You can have your full share of this trade by stocking Nildé Preparations and showing them.

To stock Nildé means GOOD PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.



LARGE
BOX
1/6
without
Sifter or
Puff.

Poudre Nildé

for the dressing-table
in the new large box

Manufactured to meet the persistent demands of public and trade.

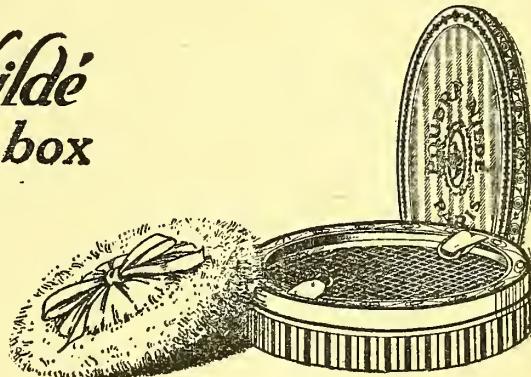
In SIX SHADES : Rachel, Naturelle, Blanche, Basanée, Rose, Indienne.

All Nildé
preparations
show
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % profit
on
selling price

Poudre Nildé in the sifter box

In six shades : A very popular line. Handbag size, 1/- Medium, 2/- Large, 3/6

Leather or fancy embroidered vanity cases, with mirror in the lid.
Small size, 3/6
Medium, 6/- Large, 7/6



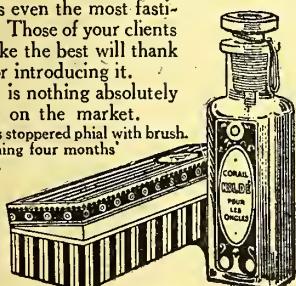
CORAIL NILDÉ for the Nails

So charmingly packed and, being a Nildé line it sells itself. Corail Nildé is a varnish, which gives brilliancy without leaving a "film" on the nail. It does not require any other preparation to remove it. We have tested it for years and know that it pleases even the most fastidious. Those of your clients who like the best will thank you for introducing it.

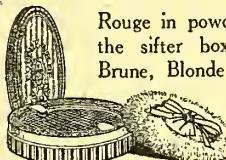
There is nothing absolutely like it on the market.

In glass stoppered phial with brush containing four months supply.

1/6



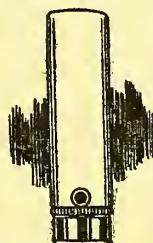
ROUGE INVISIBLE NILDÉ



Rouge in powder form. In the sifter box with puff. Brune, Blonde or Orange.

1/6

NILDÉ LIP STICKS

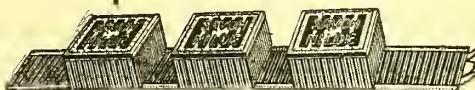


In pretty metal containers
White - **9d.**
Rouge or Carmine **1/-**

CRÈME NILDÉ



Blanche
or
Naturelle
1/-



SAVON NILDÉ

The creamy lather Soap

Per tablet - - - **9d.**
Cartons of 3 - - - **2/3**

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX	{ 18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
A face cream.		
STYMPOL	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

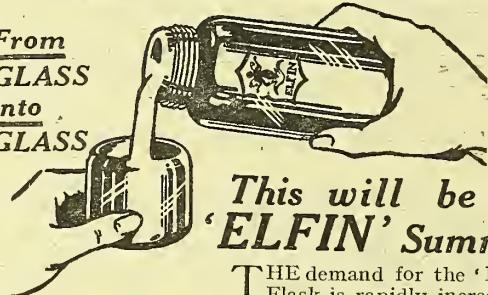
CLYNOL BERRIES	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
 South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
 India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
 New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
 South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
 Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States MEDICAL HALI, Ltd., Singapore.

From
GLASS
into
GLASS



This will be an
'ELFIN' Summer

Cricket Tennis On River Cycling Holidays

ELFIN VACUUM FLASK

Retails at

4/6

THE ELFIN FLASKS
25 Finsbury St., London, E.C.2



SHADEINE
For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
 Trial size 8d per doz. ... 6/-
 1/4 size, per doz. ... 12/-
 2/6 size, per doz. ... 24/-
 3/9 size, per doz. ... 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

Advertised daily in all London daily papers.

Tatcho-tone

For GREY HAIR

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

GLEDHILL CASH TILLS

AT A PRICE TO SUIT YOU!

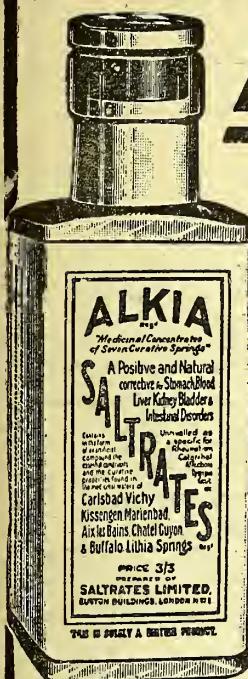
Just think of this great offer. A Gledhill Cash Till—British made and guaranteed for 5 years—a Till that will safeguard your profits by preventing leakage and removing temptation—for 15/- per month for 6 months or Cash price £4·5/- Also made in smaller size 10/- monthly for 6 months, or £2 15/- cash.

Send for list and money back offer to

G.H.GLEDHILL & SONS
Ltd.
16 Trinity Works, Halifax

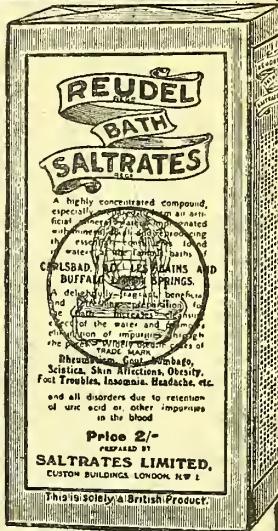


The
Gledhill
"Britannia."



Reliable Lines that Facilitate Business

*They Always Satisfy
the Customer.
One Sale Brings More Sales.*



ALKIA SALTRATES

The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

SELLS AT 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath. Especially recommended in cases of Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Strains, Sprains, etc. Always extensively advertised.

SELLS AT 2/- AND 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

Sent to You on Guaranteed Sale Terms

Free Bonus
Free Cases
Free Carriage

Carriage Paid and Free Cases in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted. Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window and attract further business from our present extensive advertising campaign. Write for particulars of our Special Bonus Terms for WINDOW DISPLAY.

Aikia Saltrates & Reudel Bath Saltrates are as near perfection in their respective fields as it is humanly possible to get them regardless of cost or selling price. After you make the first sale they go on selling themselves.

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Telephone: Axminster 5.

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COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.**The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.**

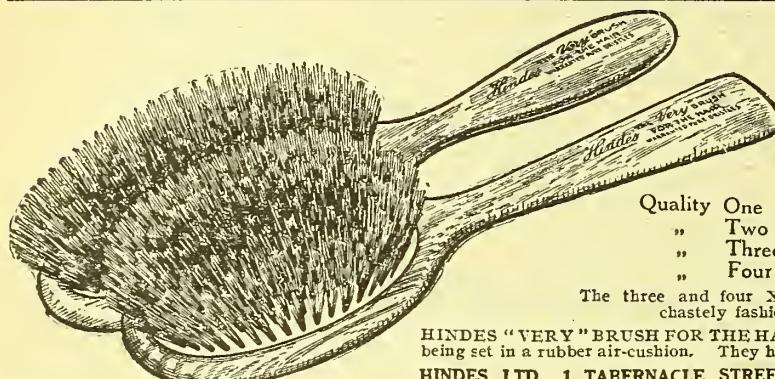
Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	... ... ...	16/- per dozen
4 "	... ... ...	18/- "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.



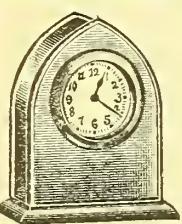
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Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE
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" Three XXX	" 15/- "	
" Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

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CLOCKS & WATCHES
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SEND FOR FULL LISTS.

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A perfect shaving instrument

A user writes: "I find your 'Watts' Blade superior to any other, especially here in U.S.A."



Hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficiency. In Gillette type, Autostrop type (as illustrated), Ever-ready type & Clemak type. 'Watts' Autostrop-type Blades are now provided with holes (as illustrated) to enable them to be strapped in the wonderful 'Spiro' Sharpening Machine.

3/6 per dozen

(allowing 50% profit on cost for the stockist).

Established over 100 years.

Sole Manufacturer—
JOHN WATTS (Dept. 3)
Lambert Works, Sheffield
London: 24 Redcross St., E.C.1

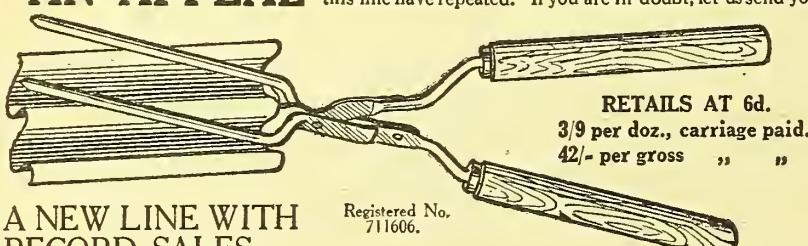
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RETAILS AT 6d.
3/9 per doz., carriage paid.
42/- per gross " "

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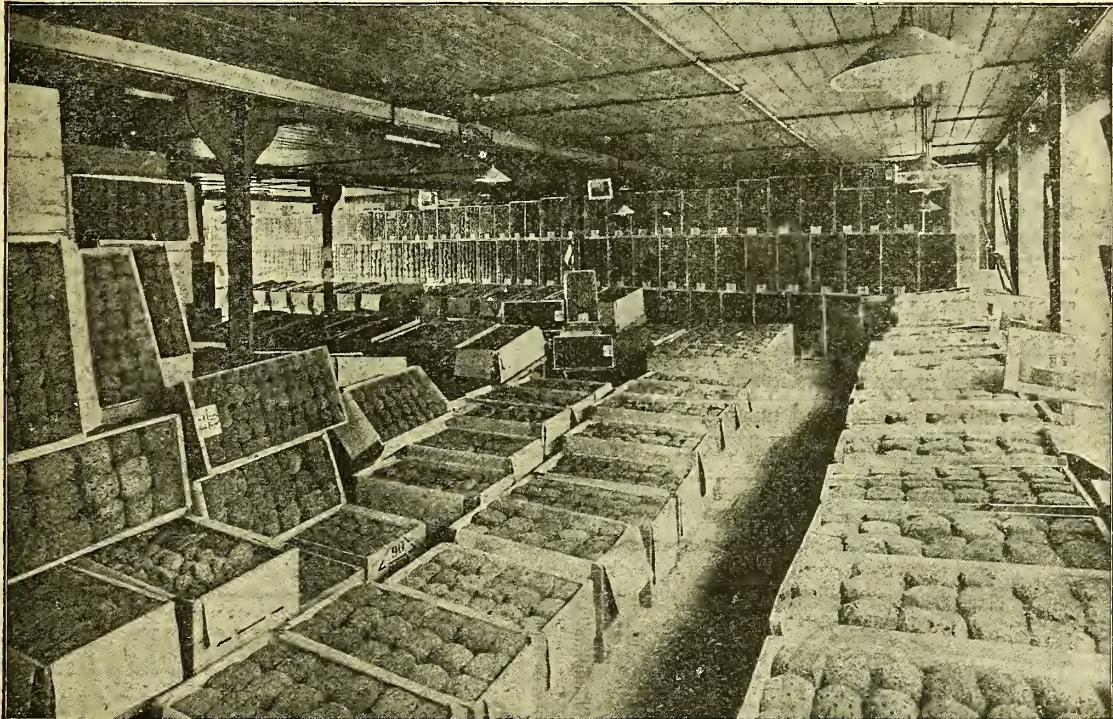
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,

CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,

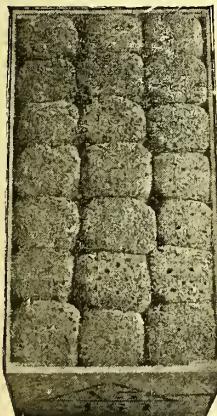
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WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.



BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS, AND THEY WILL CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT THEY ARE DEALING IN THE "CHEAPEST MARKET"

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice, Finest Texture and Shape. The Pick of all the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piccc.	Picces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.	270 at	.. 6d.
250 "	1/-	180 "	.. 9d.
200 "	1/6	170 "	.. 1/-
160 "	2/-	160 "	.. 1/6
140 "	2/6	140 "	.. 2/-
120 "	3/-	120 "	.. 2/6
100 "	3/6	110 "	.. 3/-
90 Medium Bath	4/6	90 "	.. 3/6
80 "	5/6	80 "	.. 4/-
72 "	6/6	75 "	.. 4/6
60 "	7/6	70 "	.. 5/-
45 Large "	8/6	65 "	.. 5/6
30 "	10/6	60 "	.. 6/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

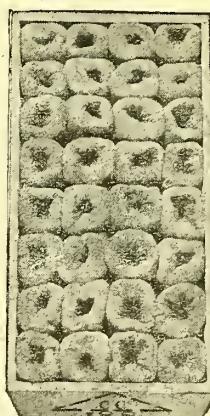
Good 2nd Quality.

FINE TURKEY SOLIDS.

SELECTED SHAPES.

1st Quality.

Average Price in per Case. Piece
Nursery 200 at 1/-
Toilet 150 .. 1/6
" 100 .. 1/9
" 100 .. 2/-
Bath 80 .. 2/6
Bath 50 .. 3/-
" 36 .. 4/-
" 24 .. 5/-



IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENT.

SPONGES SENT TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD. PARCELS POST FREE.

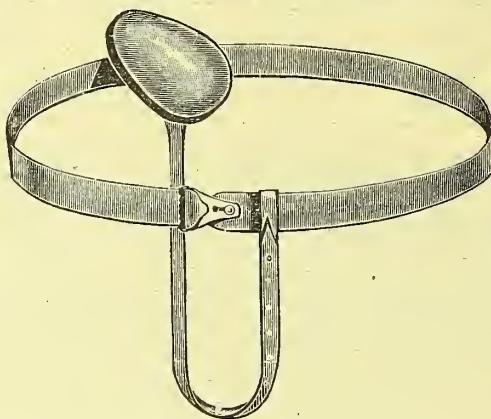
The contents of the above cases will be press-packed and sent post free to Colonial and Foreign buyers within the radius of parcels post free. All that is necessary is that the sponges be placed for a short time on arrival under damp cloths, when they will assume their original size and shape. We are enabled by this method to dispatch a large quantity of sponges without incurring expense of freight to buyers. Terms 2½% Cash with Order.

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**SIMPLIC
SURGICAL
SERVICE**

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Single or Double.

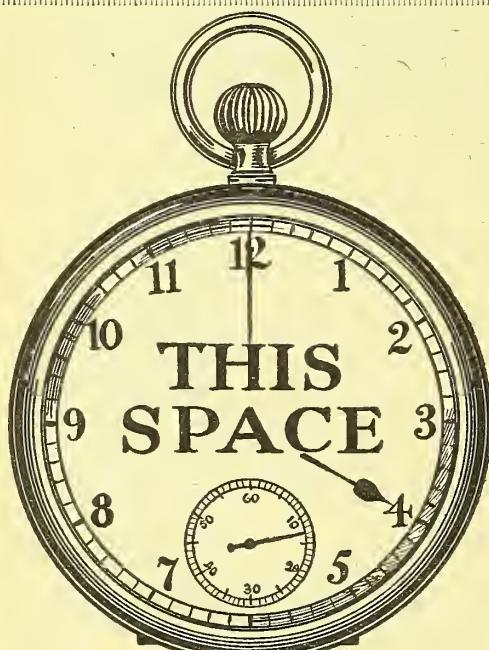


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SUPPLY HOUSES.

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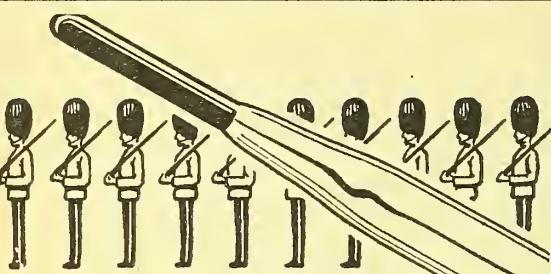
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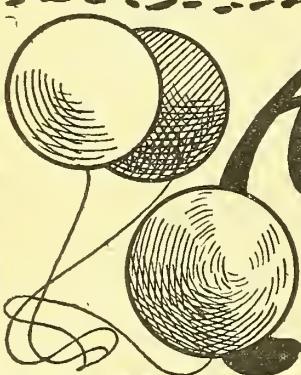
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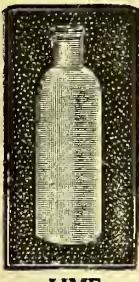
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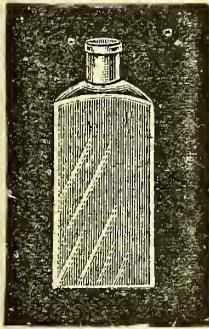
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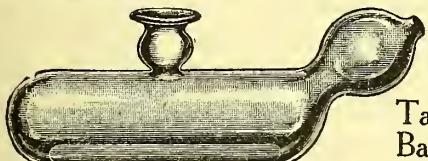
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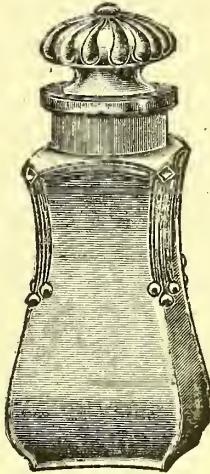
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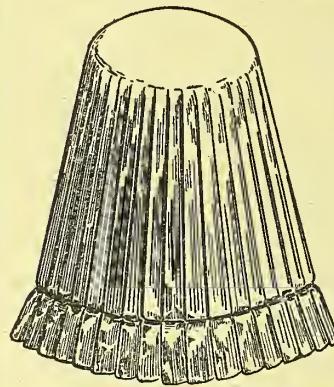
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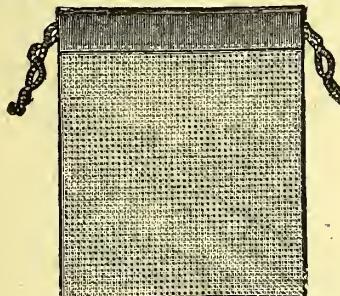
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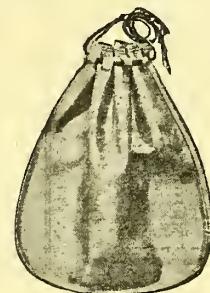
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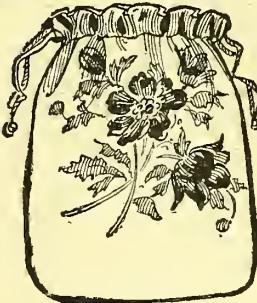
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No. 978



No. 1778



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super best	7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0	15 0	18 0	
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1201.— " the " Climax " proofed both sides	8 6	10 0	12 0	14 6	18 0	21 0	
1778.— " RED RUBBER, British make	—	14 0	16 0	18 0	—	—	
		SIZES 9×7 ins.		9½×7½ins.	10×8 ins.	11×9 ins.	
No. 1780.— RUBBER, assorted colours, floral designs, per doz.	14 3	15 0	16 0	17 6			
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	DIA.	14	15	16	17	18	19
each	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 6	9 6

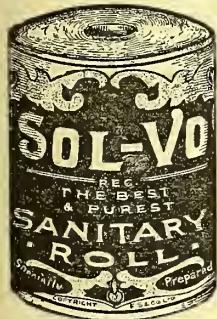
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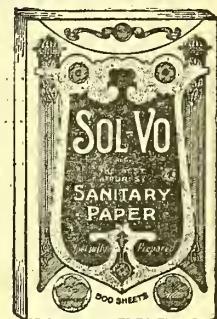
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GOODS AND PASSENGER CARRYING BY ROAD.

Write for FREE Specimen Copy

Careful perusal of the Journal each week will enable you TO SAVE MONEY on the transport and delivery of goods. Advice given GRATIS to readers.

ILIFFE & SONS, LTD., Dorset House, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4

Liverpool School of Pharmacy

2 BLACKBURNE PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

Principal—
H. HUMPHREYS JONES, A.I.C., F.C.S., Ph.C.

REVISION COURSES
(Parts I. and II.) for the July Exams.
APRIL 14th.

Next Session will commence early in
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Full particulars may be obtained from the Principal.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

Give satisfaction to ALL YOUR CUSTOMERS by supplying REALLY FIRST-CLASS WORK and a QUICK SERVICE.

A Trial Order will test the quality & finish of our work

SEND NOW FOR TRADE TERMS

G. COVERDALE'S SONS LTD.

PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK

All work received first post returned same evening

ROUND CONTAINERS

For POWDERS, Etc.

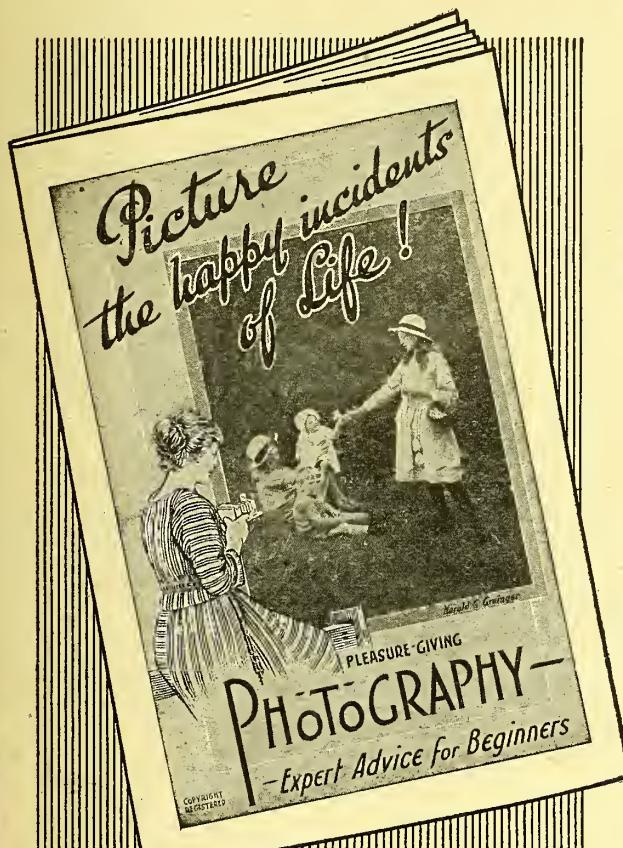
Semi-perforated for dredger, condensed ends to ensure good fitting lids, even labelling surface over whole length and an airtight condition after labelling. Specially suitable for gauze cartons.



The "PAZO" CO. ROUND, RIGID AND FOLDING BOXES, OLDBURY.

—PHOTOGRAPHY—

Brings Customers to Your Counter



Fac-simile (reduced) of our latest 8-page Illustrated Brochure on Photography. It is one of the many up-to-date novelties we are offering you this season.

THE ILLUSTRATION on this advert is a Specimen we issue of a Photographic Brochure of very special interest to non-photographers as well as beginners. It is written by Harold G. Grainger, the well-known descriptive writer on Photography.

We are specially equipped for producing any printed material for the Photographic trade, and we are anxious that you should inspect our samples of

PHOTO WALLETS
 PHOTO ENVELOPES
 WINDOW BILLS
 HAND BILLS
 CIRCULARS
 WRAPPERS
 CARDS, &c.

THEY ARE ABSOLUTE BUSINESS BRINGERS !

Samples to the Colonies 10/6, the same is allowed off an Order of £10 and upwards.

**We are Pioneers
in
PHOTOGRAPHIC
ADVTG NOVELTIES
for Chemists**

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS
 LIMITED
*Chemists'
Printers — LEEDS —*

Why CATALINE Pays to Stock

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers, attending sales, &c.

One size, retailed at face value, viz.
3s. 9d. per bottle

1 doz., 36/- 3 doz. at 35/6 6 doz. at 35/- 12 doz. at 34/6 per doz.
CARR. PAID. CASES FREE.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. BRISTOL & DUBLIN.

Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods
FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE

DANYSZ VIRUS

	Retail Price (protected).	Net Wholesale Prices
Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2/-		15/- per doz.
3 tubes, 5/-		
Virus for Mice only - single tube, 1/6	..	9/-
3 tubes, 3/-		

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

Danysz Virus in Liquid Form

	Retail Price.	Wholesale Price
Quart Bottles 6/- each	4/6 each
Pint " 4/6 "	3/9 ..

HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL and DANZO RAT KILLER

Discount off Retail Prices 25% Monthly Account, or 33½% cash with order.

Retail	Monthly a/c	Cash with order
½ gall. tins .. 10/-	7/6	6/8
1/ " .. 18/-	13/6	12/-
5 " .. 80/-	60/-	53/4

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.		Wholesale Prices per doz.
Retail Prices (protected).		In boxes of 2 doz. 2/1
In tins 3d.		1 "
6d.		3/8 "
1/6	"	7/8 "
2/6	"	18/- "

Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

To be obtained from

HALLER LABORATORIES, LTD.,
325 Borough High Street, LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams: "Virudana, Sedist, London." Telephone: Hop 2717

"Rodine" Window Show Created Interest — Sales

Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Chemists, Willington, write:—
"The 'Rodine' Window Show with the Rat Models created a good deal of interest, and more important, the sales of 'Rodine' were considerably increased."

SALES Increased Three Times

Messrs. Halls' Pharmacies, Ltd., Chemists, Stockport, write:—"We herewith enclose the two Rat Models we had on show. These have improved our sales to three times our usual. 'Rodine' is the best Rat Poison seller we have."

The Rat Models make the "Rodine" Show most realistic and impress customers with the paramount necessity of ridding their premises of Rats and Mice. It pays to make a Window Show of "Rodine." Send your request for a complete set of Window Show Material direct to the Maker—

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH, SCOTLAND



HARVEY'S

Watts' Embrocation, or Curb Bottle.
Aconite Powders.
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Watts' Red Lotion.
Hair-Restoring Ointment.
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HARVEY'S

Great

Protected Prices
(P. A. T. A.)

Remedies for the Horse



HARVEY'S

Koppo Powder.
Parasiticide.
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Hoof Ointment.
Hair Restorer (Human)

Of all the leading Druggists' Sundries Houses
HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd., Dublin.

**SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES,
INSECT POWDER,
SHAMPOO AND LACTOL.**

(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

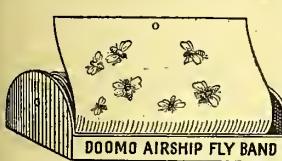
**WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
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A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

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Tel. No.: Hox 1897. Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."



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FLY BAND**

The Effective Fly Band.
A wide and long band, sticky on both sides, giving great effective surface. Write for Quotations.

SMITH & CO.
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**BATTLE'S
VERMIN
KILLER**

Of all Patent Medicine Houses at 3/-, 5/- and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d., 9d.
and 1/3 each.
(P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice. (Users' testimonials on request.)

Prepared only by
J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

**The most
efficient egg
preservative
KEEP EG**



Keepeg is water-glass in a new and improved form, a powder in fact, which dis-

solves readily in water. Keepeg is being cleverly advertised. Make sure that you are stocked to meet the demand. Full particulars and trade terms on request.

Wm. Gossage & Sons Ltd., Widnes.

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NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

ALWAYS
EFFECTIVE

eureka
WEED KILLER

LARGEST
SALE

CHEMISTS prefer this make because it has been sold by the TRADE for many years and not direct to Users. EUREKA is asked for and gives a good profit. AGENTS are fully assisted in the Selling.

Please write NOW,

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd.

(ONLY ADDRESS)

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A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3. (Wholesale only.)

You cannot buy better than the best therefore write to Jeffreys Miller & Co., Ltd.
Leyland Mills, Wigan, for the Malt that cannot crystallise.

MALT EXT. Malt & Oil

ASK FOR SAMPLES

Tin Canisters DELIVERED FROM STOCK

Well finished Tins to your own designs in all shapes and sizes.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

HORNBY & CO., Dapt. "T"
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SPECIALITIES.—Cums Arabic and Tragacanth as Imported or finely powdered

Pyrogallic Acid Gallic Acid

Manufactured by J. L. ROSE, Ltd.

At ABBEY ROAD, BARKING, LONDON, E.

Wholesale and Export only.

EXSICCATED SULPH. MAGNESIA P.B. suitable for Health Salts.

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C. TOLKIEN & CO., BLACKBURN,
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Ask for "EUREKA" Brand
Obtainable from Wholesale Houses or
VINCENT WOOD, 91/93 NEWINGTON
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FOR SEA BATHS AND SEA AIR. "BILLOWZONE" (TRADE MARK) REGISTERED A BRINY SALT WHICH SAVOURS OF THE SEA.

"Billowzone" gives Instant Ease to Tender Feet.
For Particulars write to Special Agent:
TOM BROOKS, 1 Oakhurst Avenue, EAST BARNET. Herts.

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will bring you our Price List for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, and Bromide Picture Post Cards. Our prices are the lowest in the trade, and our quality of work is of the highest standard. The foundation of a good photo business is first-class work, therefore trust your D. & P. trade with the first-class firm of FORBEST LIMITED, Photo Works, Broughty Ferry.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Founded 1882
292 OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.
Principal: H. BRINDLE, B.Sc.Hons.(Lond.), A.I.C., Ph.C., F.C.S.
Prospectus sent post free on application.

CHAMOIS. SPONGES.
HOUSEMAIDS' GLOVES.
CHAMOIS PADS.
23, Blackfriars Street,
Manchester.
John T. Barradell, 2785. Wires: "Spanges, Manchester."
Phone: Manchester Central 2785.

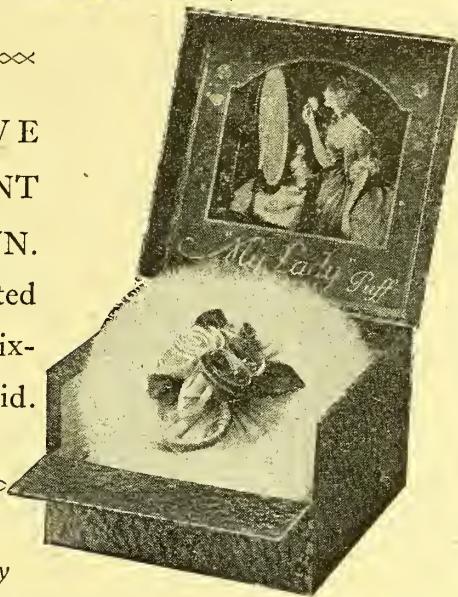
DYSMAN POINTS TEA

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4

If increasing your business every day is of paramount importance to you, and we reckon it is—then investigate our P.P.T. plan at once—lose no time—get sample and "Every Day More Business" circular. NO ADVERTISING THAT A CHEMIST CAN DO BRINGS IN SO GOOD OR BETTER RETURNS AT SO TRIFLING AN OUTLAY.

"MY LADY" PUFF

ATTRACTIVE
FLORAL MOUNT
ON SWANSDOWN.
Boxed as illustrated
with High-class Six-
colour Label in Lid.

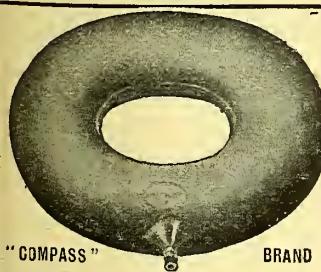


Or put up in Boxes
of $\frac{1}{2}$ dozens covered
Fancy Paper with
Enlarged Label in
Lid. Puffs (assorted)
protected with Cello-
phane Cover.

Manufactured only by

Phone: Hop 3419.

WILLIAMSON BROS., 126 SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.1



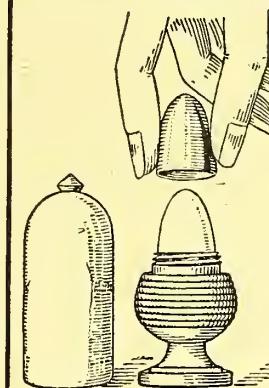
One of our Wholesale Customers recently received the following :

"We want a 20 - inch cushion air-ring of a particular make. . . We have tried a great many and like best the 'Compass' Trade Mark. Will you scour the country for us (or send to Germany if necessary) for a 20 - inch Ring Cushion with 'Compass' Trade Mark as enclosed."

MAKERS
GEO. MACLELLAN & CO. LTD.
Glasgow Rubber Wks., Maryhill Glasgow.

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Newcastle-on-Tyne : 3 & 5 Queen St. Cardiff : 58 James Street. Birmingham : 44 Summer Row.



MENTHOL CONES

with protective cap to prevent evaporation of the Menthol

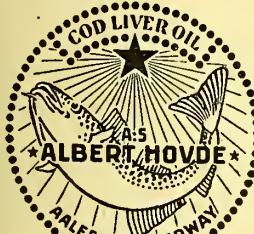
Insist on getting this style from your Wholesaler. Not dearer than the ordinary unprotected kind. Orders for 1 gross and over printed with own trade mark.

All kinds of Medicinal Sticks : Silver Nitrate, Alum, Copper Sulphate, Laminaria and Wart points supplied in best styles.

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British Agency :
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London, E.C.2.
Telephone - - London Wall 288.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL



FINEST STEAM REFINED, NON-FREEZING LOFOTEN, MEDICINAL.

Stocks in London, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow.

ALBERT HOVDE, Ltd., Aalesund, Norway.

Established 1882.

Manufacturers and Exporters.

Factories in Lofoten.

Sole Selling Agents for U.K.:

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A Great Opportunity for Pharmacists to add a clear 25% to their turnover

There is no more profitable side-line for the Pharmacist than wireless. Many are already reaping a rich harvest. But it is of paramount importance in wireless to handle none but goods that the public trusts.



—THE "HALL MARK OF RADIO PERFECTION"—

stands for all that is sound and reliable in radio. Backed by their unique manufacturing resources, A.J.S. have raised their wireless instruments and components to perfection-pitch. Their popularity is unsurpassed by none.

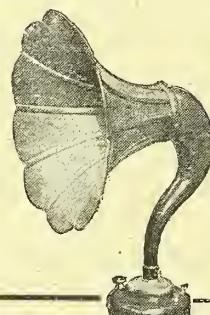
Secure this lucrative agency in your district. It means an increased turnover of anything from 25% upwards.

Some Examples from the Complete A.J.S. Range.—

A.J.S. RECEIVERS

Noted for Selectivity, Power and Clearness. Price (including Royalties): 4-valve set with four valves, Brandes Phones, I.T. and Double Capacity H.T. Battery, Aerial Wire, etc., £27 5s. retail. (Panel only, £20 5s. retail.)

A postcard will bring you complete trade particulars.



A. J. STEVENS & CO. (1914) LTD.
WIRELESS BRANCH, WOLVERHAMPTON

*Phone: 1550 : Wireless Call Sign: 5R.I.; Grams: "Reception, Wolverhampton."

JACKSON'S "EXPRESS" BOTTLE FILLING MACHINE

A NEW DESIGN on modern lines, of lightness and great strength, without clumsiness. Is quite fool-proof, all electric and other complications discarded. Extremely simple and adapted for girl labour. Dripless, owing to new rapid and perfect cut-off.

In face of all competition, has been adopted during last year by most of the best and up-to-date firms, such as:—

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BUTLER & CRISPE	PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
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THOS. CHRISTY & CO.	H. E. STEVENSON & CO.
J. C. & J. FIELD LTD.	UCAL, CHELTENHAM
	WHITAKER & CO., KENDAL

and many others. A great number of repeat orders.

**The Fastest, Cleanest and Simplest.
Average Speed 1,000 bottles per hour.**

Specially good for—Emulsions, Hair Oil, Hair Restorer, Dyes, Lacquers, Essences, Extracts, Castor Oil, Camphorated Oil, Glycerine, Toilet Preparations, Veterinary Medicines and Patent Medicines of all kinds. Used by many of the largest Wholesale Chemists & Druggists, who write: "There is no better filling machine." "An excellent machine." "A great help—Average speed 1,000 bottles per hour."

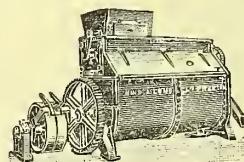
PRICE (with our latest improvements and nickel-plated fittings and improved dripless cut-off) **£20**

JOHN P. JACKSON & CO., LTD.

Engineers and Coppersmiths.
2, 3 & 4 Pownall Square, LIVERPOOL

"ATLAS" PATENT SIFTERS & MIXERS

Combined or Separate Machines, for hand or power.



Powdered materials perfectly sifted and mixed.

DRYERS
GRINDERS
BALL MILLS

HIND & LUND, LIMITED.
ATLAS WORKS, PRESTON.

Established 1791.

[2]

VIISKAP
SELF - FIXING
BOTTLE CAPS
Transparent, Opaque,
or Coloured.

From the Manufacturers:
THE VISCOSÉ
DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
Viskap Works,
BROMLEY :: KENT

The great spring boom in Whitaker Products

Take advantage of it!

An enormous amount of very strong and convincing advertising reaching people in homes in every part of the country will make this spring a record breaker in the sales of Whitaker Products. For Whitaker Hat Dyes are not only well advertised but the dyes themselves, backed by 45 years' experience in the production of successful home dyes, are supremely good. Once a customer has been induced by the convincing "reason why" advertising to try them, then the quality of the article will bring a continual flow of repeat orders.

To take advantage of this boom you should carry a representative stock of these best-selling, all-British products. Write to us for trade terms and full particulars.

'LUTON' FABRIC DYES —HOT WATER

The best hot water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products they show a good profit.

"AURORAL"

DYES—COLD WATER

Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at first trial. A certain seller.

'LUTON' STRAW HAT DYES

—the outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. Supplied in Dull or Glossy series.



A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc. and renovating them. Velt is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozen are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product but nevertheless one which is already selling well.

A Popular Painting Competition as a further Sales Help

In order still further to increase the Chemists' turnover "Auroral" Painting Competition for children has been introduced. Handsome prizes are given every week and the competition has already proved tremendously popular; and since every entry must be accompanied by an order the competition is proving a considerable sales help.

*Whitaker Dyes are an all-British Product—
British Enterprise—British Labour—British Capital.*

All cases and containers free. A special non-inflammable series is supplied for export.

WHITAKER & CO.

(Established 1878)

LUTON DYE WORKS - - KENDAL

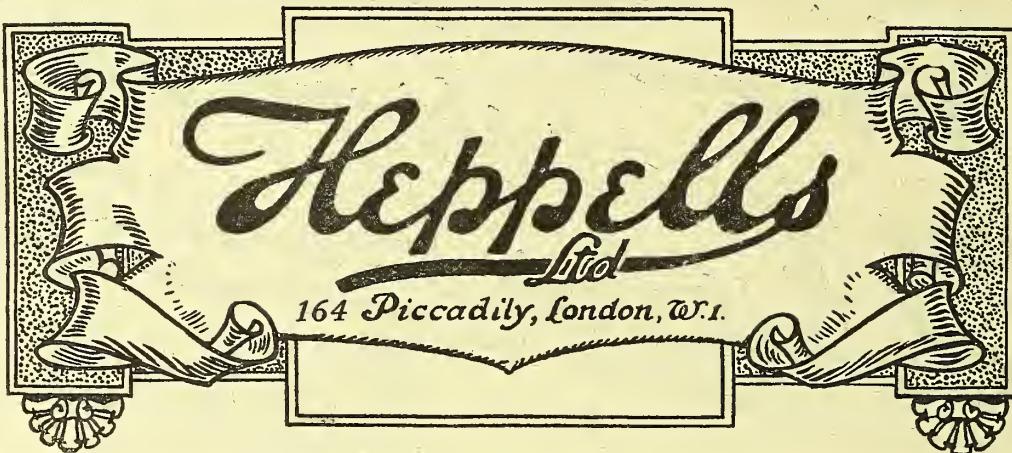
Dye Specialists for Chemists.

Telegrams: "DULIETTE, KENDAL"

Telephone: 214

London Office & Showrooms: 61 & 62 Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2 Tel.: Gerrard 1774

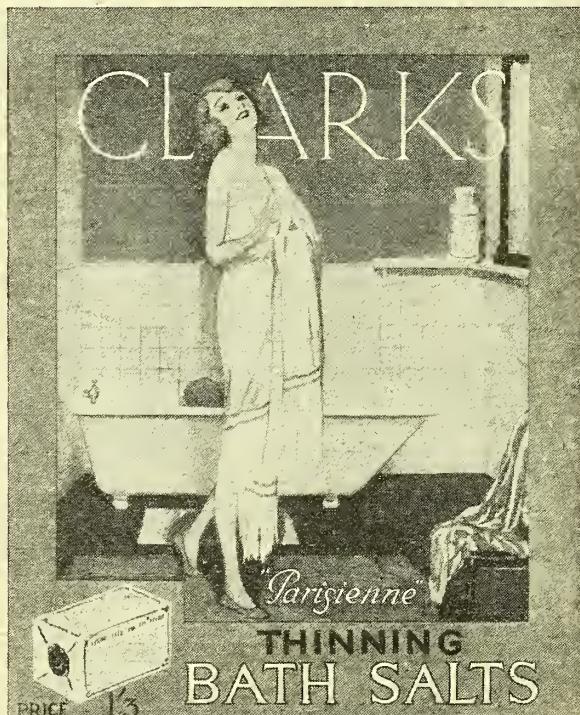




Have you a showcard as below?

THIS
ELEGANT
SHOWCARD
IN COLOUR
SUPPLIED.

SIZE $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$



A SUPPLY
OF COUNTER
LITERATURE
PROVIDED.
WHOLESALE
PRICE
10/- DOZ.

Clarks' Thinning Bath Salts

ARE BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED.

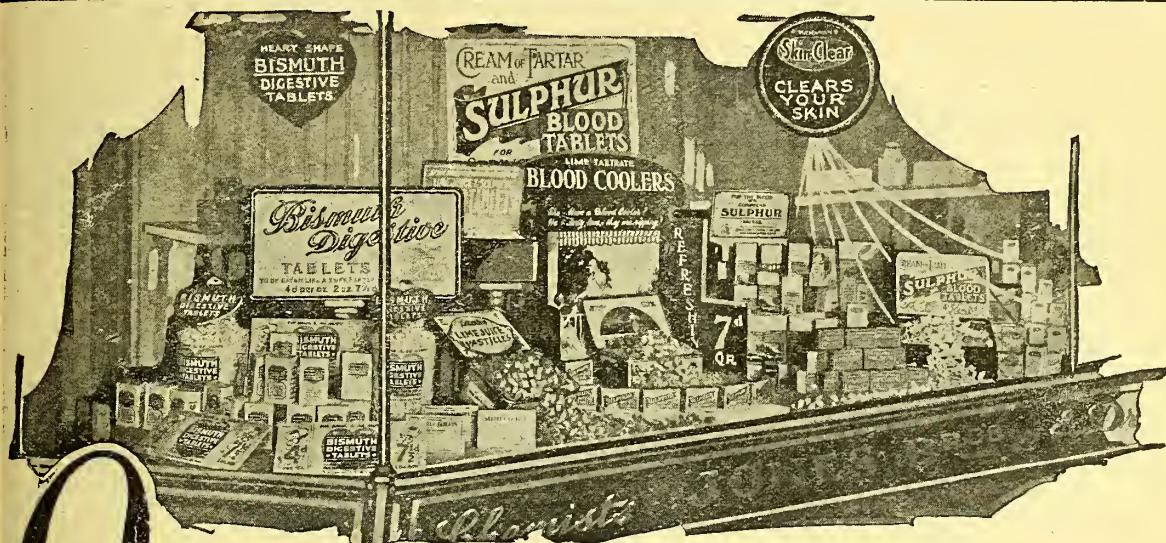
DON'T LOSE BUSINESS.

A safe, reliable, and elegant home treatment for obesity. It will appeal to your customers, and it will pay you to stock it. It retails at 1s. 3d. per packet.

Sole Proprietors for Great Britain and the Colonies:

Heppells
Ltd.

164 Piccadilly,
London, W.1



Quick Selling Spring Lines worthy of Good Display!

Stocks that are in the window to-day and gone to-morrow are profitable lines.

Potter's Specialities for the Spring and Summer are like that—they sell quickly because they are well known, well produced, and above all invariably give satisfaction to your customers. The public only need that little reminder that good display gives and the demand is constant.

Sales help in the form of Showcards, Dummies and Literature supplied free of charge. Potter & Clarke's illustrated list will give you full particulars of the lines illustrated above, and many others.

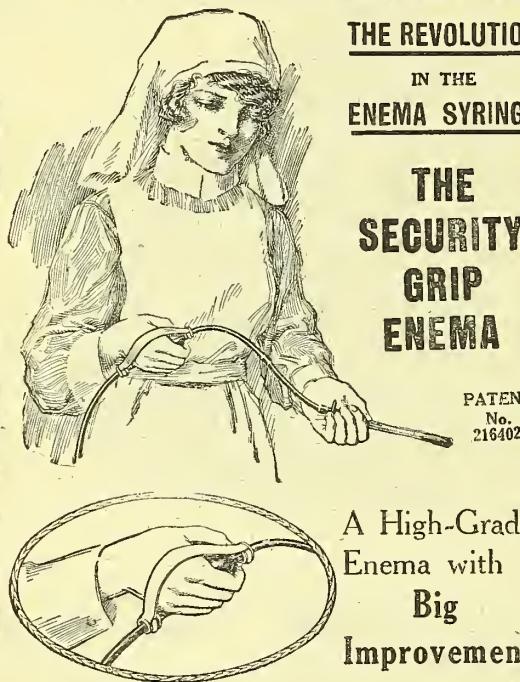
POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

DRUG MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
60, 62 & 64, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.I.
AND AT 24, LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS MANCHESTER

TELEPHONES.

LONDON Bishopsgate 1033 (3 lines) HOREHOUND. Phone. LONDON
MANCHESTER City 6048. HOREHOUND MANCHESTER

TELEGRAMS.



It is generally recognised that, although the basic principle of the Enema Syringe is correct, there was something lacking in the application of the principle.

The **Security Grip Enema** presents such an improvement in this application, and there is no doubt it will fill the want. The **Security Grip** is fitted over the bulb, which prevents that "hand-cramp," which so often occurs when using the present type of syringe.

This is the invention of an eminent London Doctor and has proved of great value in practical use. It leaves a splendid margin of profit, and should be stocked by every Chemist.

P.A.T.A. 32/- per dozen.

Retail 4/- each.

This Enema is packed in a well-finished box with a most attractive label and makes a splendid display on counter or in window.

Sold by the following Wholesale Firms, Druggists' Sundriesmen, I. R. Manufacturers and Dealers, and Surgical Instrument Mfrs. in U.K. and Colonies.

LONDON:
Sofport Bros., Ltd.
P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., India
Rubber Manufacturers.
James Lyne Hancock, Ltd.,
India Rubber Manufacturers;
F. Clements,
Savers,
May, Roberts & Co.,
The Surgical Manufacturing Co.
Ltd.
Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.
R. J. Reuter Company, Ltd.
ERISTOL:
John Durant, Ltd.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd.
Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd.

COLONIES.
DUNEDIN:
New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY:
Elliott Bros., Ltd.
S. Hoffnung & Co., Ltd.
ADELAIDE:
A. M. Bickford & Son.
BRISBANE:
Taylors & Elliott.
S. Hoffnung & Co., Ltd.
AUCKLAND:
New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM:
Cunson Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

MANCHESTER:

A. Clunie.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
The Rainwear Co., Ltd.
Chemists' Sundries, Ltd.

NOTTINGHAM:

Boots, Ltd.

PLYMOUTH:

Breezes, Ltd.

LEICESTER:

A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.

FREMANTLE:

Felton, Grimwade & Bickford
Ltd.

WELLINGTON:

New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd.

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PERTH, SYDNEY and ADELAIDE:

F. H. Faulding & Co.

*The world's finest
Portable
Typewriter—*



The

Remington PORTABLE

may be obtained for a *total outlay of*

£2:2:0

★ Phone, call, or write for particulars of our new offer

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.
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(Telephone : Avenue 5555)
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TESTOGAN FOR MEN. THELYGAN FOR WOMEN.

A Proven Efficient Remedy
(Formula of Dr. Iwan Bloch)

INDICATED IN

**Impotence and Insufficiency
of the Hormones.**

YOHIMBIN TABLETS & AMPOULES

**BISMOLAN SUPPOSITORIES AND
OINTMENT.** For the Treatment of Hemorrhoids.

For literature and other information apply to
CAVENDISH CHEMICAL CORPORATION

175 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

BUTLER & CRISPE, English Distributors

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd., Irish Distributors
16 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.



Advertisements in two colours

THE demand for advertisements printed in two colours has become so insistent that we are arranging for a section of advertisements to be printed in Murillo Brown and Black in the issues of

MAY 9 (FULL)

JUNE 6

OCTOBER 10

NOVEMBER 14 (^{one page}
only)

DECEMBER 12

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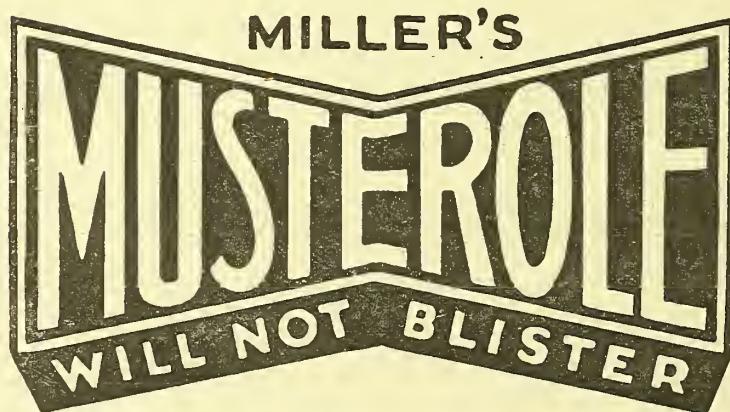
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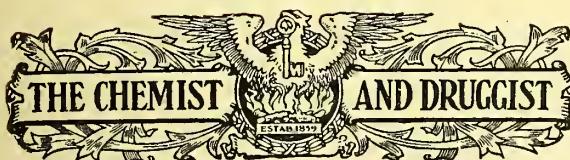
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to the Publisher.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Branch Offices: 49 County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street, Manchester.

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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, April 29

Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Midland Adelphi Hotel, at 8 p.m. Annual smoking concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund. Address by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. Musical programme by "The Frolics." Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. Frank Wokes, Grassendale, Liverpool.

Pharmaceutical Society (Exeter Branch), at Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (8s. 6d. each) from A. C. Milton, 265 High Street, or F. Southerton, 100 Fore Street, Exeter.

South-West London Chemists' Association, Clarence Rooms, Coldharbour Lane, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. D. A. Rees or any member of the Committee.

Thursday, April 30

National Association of Women Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—BRANCHES: Cheltenham, St. George's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Future Education of the Pharmacist." North Metropolitan Branch, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual meeting. Supper and dance from 7.30 to 11.30. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from the secretary before April 27. Ladies especially invited.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Barnstaple Guardians.—Mr. E. W. Proudman, chemist and druggist, drugs and dressings.

Chester Guardians.—Cheers & Hopley, chemists, drugs.

Conway Guardians.—Mr. E. Harrison, chemist and druggist, Llandudno Junction, drugs.

Rugby Guardians.—Mr. A. G. Chamberlain, Ph.C., drugs.

Whitby Urban Council.—Mr. W. Ruff, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

An inquiry held by the Westminster coroner, on April 17, concerning the death of Mrs. Enid C. Woodman, who was found unconscious in bed in a West End hotel, resulted in a verdict to the effect that she died from veronal self-administered while of unsound mind. The house physician at Charing Cross Hospital said that Mrs. Woodman must have taken about 150 grains of veronal. The lethal dose was about 50 grains.

In the City of London Coroner's Court, on April 16, the inquest on the body of Mr. Archibald H. Moate, chemical merchant (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 561), was concluded. Dr. Rose was recalled, and said he had no doubt whatever that the poison [potassium cyanide] must have been swallowed. The witness was closely questioned by Mr. Hardy, on behalf of the relatives. Mr. Hardy suggested, as the deceased was a chemist, that while he was mixing his chemicals, if some of the poison adhered to his fingers, it might have got into his mouth by way of the fingers. The witness said he could not agree to that. Harold Stanley Moate, recalled, said his father was a chemist. Among the poisons at the premises was potassium cyanide in crystal and powder form. So far as witness knew, there was no liquid poison on the premises. A few days before death his father burnt his fingers with acetic acid. His father suffered pain, but still carried on the business. He used to put his fingers in his mouth to moisten and soften them. His father would allow no one else to mix the poisons, and he was not very careful in the way he handled things. His father had been advised by a friend to get some medicine which was similar in colour to the liquid in the bottle produced in court. A brother of the deceased said that he had remonstrated with him over the dangerous habit of placing his fingers in his mouth when dealing with poisons. The coroner, addressing the jury, said the difficulty was that there was not in court a list of the poisons on the premises. There were a great many poisons. He knew what poisons were there, because he had been to the premises, but he could not state that in evidence. The question was whether the jury wished to adjourn for further evidence as to the chemicals or as to the deceased's business relations. A verdict to the effect that the deceased took his life while of unsound mind was returned.

Birmingham

New electoral lists have recently been issued. Cadbury Bros., Ltd., entertained 142 Australian public school boys at their Bournville works on April 17.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned recently at an inquest in Birmingham on the body of Roland Jones, described as a chemist's assistant, who died at the Queen's Hospital as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident. Death was due to septic poisoning following the injuries.

In the "Birmingham Mail" of April 14, the installation of a medicine chest in every home was strongly advocated. A comprehensive list of articles that "an

ordinary medicine chest should contain," together with approximate prices, was appended. Such items as "spirits of camphor, small bottle, 3d." do not strike the instructed reader as being on the generous side.

Liverpool

Dr. Robert T. M. Buchanan, who died on April 19, was the chief speaker at the recent annual dinner of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, in the course of which he gave reminiscences of his youthful experiences in a Liverpool pharmacy.

A down-town pharmacist who advertised for an errand boy was written to or waited upon by many failures from the elementary schools. For example, one applicant could spell neither Liverpool nor April. One applicant curtly asked for "full particulars" of the situation to be forwarded.

Manchester

The silver wedding of Mr. T. W. Smith, Ph.C., Fallowfield, and Mrs. Smith was celebrated recently.

The golf contest between Manchester and Liverpool chemists, which was fixed for April 29 over Leasowe Links, has been postponed until May 6.

Sheffield

Mr. J. T. Appleton, chairman of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, has purchased a new residence in Barnsley Road.

The conference of the Royal Microscopical Society was attended by several chemists, the Pharmaceutical Society being represented by Mr. H. Antcliffe. Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., President of the Sorby Scientific Society, was a member of the local committee.

Miscellaneous

DAMAGE BY GALE.—During the recent gale a blind over the windows of the premises of Boots, Ltd., Belvoir Street, Leicester, became detached and smashed three plate-glass windows.

Poison-Licence Applications.—Applications for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, have been made to their respective local authorities by Mr. F. Tremain, Orpington, and by Mr. A. H. Cooper, Cowes.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire, attributed to the overheating of a boiler, occurred at the premises of Mr. John Wyld, drug grinder, Colworth Grove, London, S.E.17, on April 17. The damage was practically confined to the ground floor.

FOOTBALL.—In the Parker Cup semi-finals, in connection with the Preston and District Thursday League, played on April 16, the Butchers' eleven defeated the Pharmacy team by one goal to nil.—Playing in the London Business Houses' League, on April 18, the British Drug Houses, Ltd., defeated the Hotel Cecil by a similar score.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the West London coroner, on April 20, on the body of Mrs. Amy Hyslop, a chemist's widow, who had lived alone in one room in a house in Star Street, Edgware Road. A medical witness said that the body was very emaciated, and the heart weighed only five ounces. Mrs. Hyslop died from exhaustion owing to lack of food and proper care. The deceased was a recluse. A verdict corresponding to the evidence was recorded.

IN THE COURTS.—At Brighton, on April 16, Mabel G. Balthasar was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division for the unlawful possession of morphine hydrochloride (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 562). It was stated that since March 10 the accused had illegally procured 174 gr. of the salt.—At Marylebone Police Court, London, on April 16, Samuel Raeman (40), plumber, Clippingstone Street, was committed for trial on charges of inciting to take noxious pills.—At Middlesbrough, on April 20, two fish dealers were each fined £5 for having sold imported prawns containing 102 gr. of boric acid per lb.—At Marylebone Police Court, London, on April 22, Vera Hadzikrioccs, Great Cumberland Place, was bound over for twelve months on a charge of unlawfully possessing heroin, with a stipulation as to place of residence.

Scottish News

Brevities

As the result of a motor-car accident in Kilmarnock, on April 16, Mr. John Borland (Rankin & Borland, manufacturing chemists, Kilmarnock) and Mr. T. Gordon, manager of the aerated water department of the business, were injured. Both were removed to the infirmary, and the latter died shortly after admission.

The mineral wells committee of Bridge of Allan Town Council has again had under consideration the question of further development of the wells. It was decided that samples of the water be sent to Dr. S. Judd Lewis, Ph.C.; London, with a request for a full report on the qualities and medicinal value of the water.

Dundee

The paintings possessed by the late Mr. R. M. Lindsay, chemist and druggist, are on view at his house for sale by private treaty.

Mr. D. Robertson, chemist and druggist, who recently returned from East Africa, has taken over the business of T. S. Peebles, Ltd., chemists, 103 High Street, Lochee.

Edinburgh

Inspectors have called on chemists, recently, to inspect employees' Insurance cards.

The police have warned chemists that they must close their premises punctually. Meanwhile a desultory correspondence continues in the local Press regarding the inability to obtain medicines after the closing hour.

The first of the season's outings of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club was held over Liberton course on April 15, and resulted as follows: (First class) (1) W. S. Spence, 82; (2) J. B. Philp, 82 (after a tie); (3) A. Henderson, 88. (Second class) (1) R. L. Munnoch, 86. A strong wind prevailed the whole time, and of the twenty cards taken out, only eleven were returned.

Irish News

Boards of Guardians Contracts

Boards of Guardians in Northern Ireland have placed their contracts for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances for the year ending March 31, 1926, as follow:

Union	Medicines	Appliances
Antrim ..	Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool	Connor & Sons, Newry
Ballycastle ..	Fred Storey, Ltd., Belfast	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Belfast
Ballymena ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Connor & Sons
Banbridge ..	Ben Clarke & Son, Belfast	Fred Storey, Ltd.
Belfast ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Coleraine ..	—	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Cookstown ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	Fred Storey, Ltd.
Downpatrick ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	Connor & Sons
Dungannon ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Enniskillen ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Irvinestown ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Kilkeel ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Larne ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	Fred Storey, Ltd.
Lisburn ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Lisnaskea ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	Fred Storey, Ltd.
Londonderry ..	Sumner & Co.	Fred Storey, Ltd.
Lurgan ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd.
Newry ..	Sumner & Co.	Connor & Sons
Omagh ..	Fred Storey, Ltd.	Connor & Sons
Strabane ..	Sumner & Co.	Connor & Sons

Brevities

Mr. M. Kelly, L.P.S.I., Rosslare, has been elected President of the Wexford Tourist Development Association.

The following have been elected members of select vestries:—Mr. R. F. McCartney, M.P.S.I., St. Patrick's, Coleraine; Mr. Robert M. Heazley, Ph.C., St. Donard's, Belfast; Mr. I. W. Nicholl, Ph.C., High Street, Belfast, Cathedral of Belfast. Mr. W. E. Wilson, R.D., North Street, was elected a sidesman at Belfast Cathedral. At Bangor, Mr. J. S. Balmer has been nominated by the rector as his warden for the ensuing year.

The Irish Parliaments

The King's Speech at the opening of the new Parliament of Northern Ireland on April 15, in Belfast, contained the following:—"Amongst other measures which will engage your attention is a Bill to establish a Pharmaceutical Society for Northern Ireland, a Bill to prevent the sale in our State of inferior brands of condensed and dried milk, and a Jury Bill, which is being prepared in pursuance of the findings drawn up by the recent Commission." The Andrews Commission, it will be recalled, recommended *inter alia* the removal of the exemption from jury service granted to pharmaceutical chemists and declined to place druggists on the exempted list.

The Free State Minister of Finance (Mr. Blythe) introduced his budget in the Dail on April 22. New tariffs were proposed, including the following:—The existing tax of 3*½* per cent. on imported black and green bottles to be extended to include bottles and jars of all colours and kinds. As the present *ad valorem* tax of 10 per cent. on soap, Mr. Blythe said, did not appear to make any appreciable difference in the import of fancy soaps, including shaving soaps, he intended to impose a further *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., making 20 per cent. in all, in respect of these varieties. Imperial preference on sugar will be dropped and a flat rate of 1d. per lb. on imported sugar imposed instead. Mr. Blythe announced that the Government had concluded negotiations with a Belgian group for the establishment of a beet-sugar factory in the Free State in the autumn of 1926. The concern would be subsidised by the Free State Government on the basis of a remission of excise duty as well, possibly, as by direct subsidy to the extent of 2*½*s. per cwt. of manufactured sugar for a period of ten years. Favourable rates would be granted to beet producers, and the Minister anticipated excellent results from the experiment. Income tax will be reduced from 5s. to 4s. in the pound. The rate for inland postcards will be lowered from 1*½*d. to 1d., and reductions will be made in telephone rentals and charges.

Colonial and Foreign News

MEXICAN MERCURY PRODUCTION.—During the first six months of 1924 Mexico produced 15,432 kilos of mercury, valued at \$57,000, all of which was exported.

METRIC SYSTEM IN TURKEY.—The Government has presented to the National Assembly in Angora a Bill to introduce the metric system of weights and measures in Turkey.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN TAX.—Commencing with May 1, 1925, a statistical tax of 0.25 per cent., calculated on the value of the goods, will be levied on all imports into the Dutch East Indies.

JAPANESE SHAVING BRUSHES EXCLUDED FROM INDIA.—A notification, dated March 13, 1925 (No. 1.2. Cus.—25) issued by the Finance Department of the Government of India prohibits the importation into British India of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from Japan.

DUTY-FREE CHEMICALS IN GUATEMALA.—A Government ordinance provides for the duty-free admission into Guatemala, as well as exemption from communal taxes, of the following chemicals for use as insecticides:—White arsenic, crude copper sulphate, carbon disulphide, and potassium cyanide. Other chemicals intended for use in combating plant and animal diseases may be added to this list.

GERMAN PATENTS.—The year 1924 marks a record in the number of applications for patents in Germany, which totalled 56,831, against 45,209 in 1923, and 49,532 in 1913. At the end of the past year 75,466 were in force. The increase is particularly marked in the classes electrical engineering (wireless), motor cars and chemistry.

SWEDISH FOREIGN TRADE.—During the year 1924 Sweden imported (in kilos): glycerin, 480,847; oil of turpentine, 483,806; cardamoms, 111,197; pepper, 517,441; perfumes and toilet articles, 48,811; caustic potash, 2,567,921; caustic soda, 1,398,252; sodium sulphate and bisulphite, 62,031,239; potassium carbonate, 1,217,692; sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, 21,837,256; sulphur, 65,156,574; soaps, 638,719. Among the exports figure: oil of turpentine, 1,215,556; potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate, 1,994,194; copper sulphate, 1,050; copper, 4,168,183; and safety matches, 28,048,665, kilos.

LANGUAGE OF FUTURE CZECHOSLOVAK PHARMACOPEIA.—In reply to a request submitted by the Association of German pharmacists in the Czechoslovak Republic for a German translation of the official Czech text of the proposed national pharmacopœia, proofs of which are now being published in the Czech language (*C. & D.*, November 29, 1924, p. 789), the Government has stated that ultimately this work will be published in Latin, which will be the sole authoritative text, and that its request for a German edition cannot be granted.

CUBAN PHARMACY LAW.—Article 16 of the new Cuban pharmacy law requires that the owner or manager of the business shall be personally present to superintend the work in the pharmacy, and in his absence must delegate his responsibilities to a qualified pharmacist. No prescription may be made up by an unqualified person unless it is signed by the responsible pharmacist on duty. The first infringement of this rule entails a fine of 50 pesos, the second and third of 100 pesos, while, if the offence is repeated a fourth time, the pharmacy will be closed.

QUININE FOR GREECE.—The American Red Cross announces that a consignment of 14,000,000 five-grain tablets of quinine is to be sent to Greece for combating malaria. The Greek government has concluded a contract with the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co. for the supply of 10,000 kilos of quinine sulphate. H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia, have purchased 90,000 oz. of quinine sulphate from Victor & Hosken, New York (representing the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), and 10,000 oz. from the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, for shipment to the Near East.

DUTCH TAX ON PERFUMES.—In order to reduce the incidence of direct taxation, particularly on families with several children, the Dutch Minister of Finance recently laid before the Parliament a Bill to introduce a luxury tax on a number of articles, as a new source of revenue. Among the goods it is proposed to subject to this new tax are solid and liquid perfumes, which are to be liable to a 10 per cent. stamp duty. In the case of imported perfumes, in the place of the stamp duty, an additional 7 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is to be levied, thereby increasing the chargeable rate of duty to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

TRANSHIPMENTS OF NARCOTICS IN INDIA.—Notification No. 381. E.O.—25, dated March 19, 1925, of the Finance Department, prohibits the transhipment at any port in British India of the following drugs:—Opium, and all opium alkaloids and intoxicating drugs made from the poppy; coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, and every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, as well as all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine; all preparations or admixtures of any of the foregoing except morphine, heroin or cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of morphine, heroin or cocaine containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or 0.1 per cent. of heroin or cocaine. However, the Customs collector is empowered to permit the transhipment of any of the foregoing goods if they are covered by an export licence or a diversion certificate granted by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped.

Legal Reports

Dispensing Tested.—At Tottenham, London, N., on April 16, Page's Drug Stores, Ltd., 203 Hertford Road, Edmonton, N., were summoned in respect of the sale of a mixture dispensed from a prescription printed in a newspaper, which was certified by the public analyst for Middlesex to be deficient in potassium bromide to the extent of 29 per cent., the mixture containing 10.6 gr. of bromide in each fl. ounce instead of 15 gr. Mr. R. A. Robinson prosecuted for the Middlesex County Council, and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, was counsel for the defence. Mr. Glyn-Jones said that his clients pleaded "Guilty," and explained that the error in making up the mixture was almost certainly due to the fact that the qualified dispenser, who dealt with the prescription, was ill and worried at the time. Medical evidence to that effect having been given, the magistrates imposed a fine of 20s., with 15s. costs.

Claim against Manufacturers.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on April 21, Mr. Patrick Geoghegan, masseur, King's Road, Wimbledon, sued J. L. Pulvermacher & Co., Ltd., medical electricians, 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C., for the sum of £11 15s. 6d., money had and received by the defendants to the use of the plaintiff, or alternatively money paid by the plaintiff to the defendants for a consideration which had failed. Mr. Pitt, for the plaintiff, said that he ordered a twelve-light radiant heat bath from the defendants on or about January 19. On the following day he paid a cheque for £11 15s. 6d. in settlement, and on January 21 a six-light radiant heat bath was delivered. On the following day the plaintiff took it back and demanded a bath as ordered or the return of his money. Up to the present he had had neither the bath nor his money. Mr. Geoghegan gave confirmatory evidence. Mr. Fernandez, defendants' traveller, in the witness-box, denied that any mention of a twelve-light apparatus was made by the plaintiff at the original interview. Judge Shewell Cooper said the issue was a very simple one. He was perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff ordered a twelve-light bath and was supplied with a six-light bath. He (the judge) was surprised that the money had not been returned before, and he thought that if a letter had not been written on behalf of the plaintiff alleging false pretences, the action would never have come to court. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

Action for Alleged Breach of Agreement.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on April 22, Captain Richard Tudor Owen, engineer, Lancaster Gate, W., sued Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Frederick W. V. Fitzgerald (trading as Samsonoid), Hatton Garden, claiming damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, arrears of salary, and expenses. Mr. J. G. Hurst, K.C., and Mr. P. B. Morel appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawke, K.C., and Mr. G. W. Wrangham for the defendant company; and Mr. Wightman Powers for Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Hurst, in opening the case, said that Captain Owen complained of the breach of an agreement for his employment as chief technical assistant by both the defendants from November 1, 1920, until October 31, 1925. After Captain Owen had worked for two and a half years, the defendants suddenly terminated his employment. They now alleged that they were justified in doing so, on the ground that Captain Owen was incompetent. Captain Owen had been employed by some of the best-known firms in the country, and at the Royal Small Arms Factory. Mr. Fitzgerald had been connected with a considerable number of inventions. In 1920 he had invented a substitute for such materials as horn, ebony, and vulcanite for manufacture into articles like buttons, gramophone records, and linoleum. It was made out of blood, which was reduced first to a paint-like consistency and then to powder, and was eventually pressed into the shape required. He advertised that a remunerative position in connection with the new process was open to an investor with £5,000, and Captain Owen got into touch with him. Mr. Fitzgerald was very enthusiastic about the scheme, Captain Owen agreed to

put £1,500 into the business in return for a one-tenth interest in the invention and employment as chief technical assistant at a salary. Later, he was induced by Mr. Fitzgerald to invest a further £1,000 in the business. The hearing was adjourned.

A Pharmacist's Coupon Scheme.—At Exmouth Petty Sessions, on April 20, Mr. John Borlase Braid, chemist and druggist, The Parade, was charged with suffering a lottery to be exercised by means of certain coupons distributed to customers bringing a doctor's prescription, one or other such coupons bearing a lucky number to be drawn for, and entitling such holder to a wristlet watch. A second charge against the defendant was that he had published a scheme for the sale of a ticket or chance in the said lottery. Mr. M. J. McGahey, prosecuting on behalf of the police, said that during February Mr. Braid published in his window a notice stating that wristlet watches would be given away to anyone bringing a doctor's prescription for medicine, if the winning number selected in connection with the competition corresponded with the number on the coupon held by the customer. This was carried on throughout the month of February, and on the morning following the issue of coupons the number of the lucky ticket which had won the prize was displayed in defendant's window. Later there was circulated throughout Exmouth a paper known as the "Parade Monthly," which contained statements as to wristlet watches being given away and instructions how to win one. The attention of the police was drawn to the matter, and the defendant was informed that the scheme was illegal and must be stopped, or proceedings would be taken against him. Defendant replied: "This is not a lottery, for the simple reason that the public risk nothing. The prizes are given and only the ordinary dispensing fee is charged. I intend to carry on the competition during this month, as advertised." The defendant continued to carry on the lottery, and was again warned by a constable, who bought some pills and ointment and a bottle of medicine, and, strangely enough, was handed a coupon entitling him to the prize, and the wristlet watch was given to him by the defendant. (Laughter.) The policeman said: "I appear to have been fortunate." The defendant replied: "Oh, not at all. I selected that number myself and placed it in the window so that the police could have all the evidence they required for prosecuting me." Mr. Braid added that he was still convinced that the scheme was not a lottery, and would fight the matter "tooth and nail," as he believed someone had given him away to the police. Mr. McGahey said the whole point was whether this was a lottery or chance. Many lotteries came within their purview and no action was taken; but those were run in connection with charities, and the present charge was not of that class at all. The defendant did this for his own gain, to the detriment of his fellow-traders. Evidence was then called, and Mr. J. Lind Pratt, counsel for defendant, said he was not contesting the evidence in any way. The defendant, he said, pleaded "Guilty" on his advice. There had never been any intention on the part of Mr. Braid to infringe the law, as, in the defendant's opinion, there must be some element such as people paying for the tickets in order to constitute a lottery. At the present time they could hardly take up a newspaper without seeing some lottery connected with some charity widely advertised, but some pretence to skill was made in these competitions and no prosecution followed. He appealed to the Bench on behalf of his client to say that there had been no intention of breaking the law. The defendant had advertised the scheme, and in justice to his customers could not give it up. Mr. Braid thought, and honestly thought, the necessary element was that he should not make any extra charge for his prescriptions to the people who entered for the prizes. He was out of pocket through running the lottery, and counsel said probably the only object of the police was to stop Mr. Braid and cause his case to be a warning to other people; therefore he submitted that there should only be a nominal penalty. The chairman said the Bench regarded the case merely from the point of view of the damage done to public morals by the help of lotteries. The proper penalty would be a fine of £5 upon each charge, with costs.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

DUBLIN PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are : E. Wachmann, A. Elkinson, and M. Wachmann. R.O. : 19 Aungier Street, Dublin.

TOMBAREL FRÈRES, S.A. (P.C.).—Capital 3,800,000 fr. The new company is formed to continue to manufacture raw materials for perfumery, as in the past. The directors are M. Xavier Goby-Tombarel (chairman), M. Charles Harnel, M. François Goby, M. E. Hirsch. R.O. : Grasse (France).

E. J. BARCLAY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects : To adopt an agreement with F. W. Parton and to carry on the business of wholesale or retail wine and spirit merchants and importers, chemists, druggists, dry-salters, etc. The directors are A. E. Booth and F. W. Parton, 1 Merton Street, Bury.

MATZKA PRODUCTS (PROPRIETARY CO.), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with W. Matzka to acquire patent No. 147,833, relating to the utilisation of fruit, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, distillers and manufacturers of essences, syrups and alcohol, etc. Solicitors : Coburn & Co., 6 Draper's Gardens, London, E.C.2.

KIESEIGUHR PRODUCERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of producers of and dealers in kieselguhr, silica and similar substances, etc. The number of directors is to be four. Two directors are to be appointed by the Industrial and Mining Supplies, Ltd., and two by Société des Silices Fossiles de France. R.O. : 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.

P. ASTIER LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects : To import Arheol, Kola Astier (granulated), Riodine, Condurango Astier (granulated), Cerealoze, and other preparations and products of Laboratoire P. Astier, Paris, from France for sale in Great Britain. The directors are : P. Astier, 45 Rue du Docteur, Blandy, Paris; H. Dalby, 45 Rue du Docteur, Blandy, Paris; and C. R. Stewart, 15 Great St. Andrew Street, W.C.2. R.O. : 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2.

KLEXO, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with W. H. G. Bateman, W. L. de Groot, and J. J. O'Keefe, for the purchase of the goodwill, property and assets of the business carried on by them as the "Klexo Co." and to carry on the business of manufacturers of household cleaners, scourers, polishes, soaps and soap powders, manufacturers and refiners of and dealers in all kinds of oils and oleaginous and saponaceous substances, etc. Solicitors : Cooper, King & Co., 6 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

E. M. WALDEN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a surgical and scientific apparatus dealer carried on by Alice E. Walden at Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, W.C., as "E. M. Walden," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in anatomical, orthopaedic, dental, surgical and scientific appliances and apparatus, boot, stay and corset makers, artificial eye and limb makers, etc. The directors are : E. M. Walden and N. Ginsburg. R.O. : Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend for the six months ended March 31, 1925, at the rate of 1s. 3d. per share, on the £1 ordinary shares, free of income tax.

MAGADI SODA CO.—The statutory report states that the number of shares allotted is 905,514, being 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, 717,814 six per cent. second preference shares of 5s. each, and 87,700 twelve-and-a-half per cent. preferred ordinary shares of 5s. each. There are allotted 717,814 shares as full-paid in part satisfaction of the consideration payable under the agree-

ment for the purchase by the company of the undertaking and assets of the Magadi Soda Co., in compulsory liquidation. The statement of receipts and payments to April 6 shows cash at bank amounting to £24,914. The preliminary expenses are estimated to amount to £23,270.

PARROTT'S, LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held on April 8 at Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Mr. Parkin S. Booth occupied the chair and reported that he had been appointed to act as liquidator in the voluntary liquidation of the company. The liabilities were £1,590 9s. 1d., made up as follows : Trade creditors, £493 15s. 5d.; cash creditor, £1,005; bank overdraft, £91 13s. 8d. The assets consisted of stock, £317 16s.; book-debts estimated to realise £100 18s. 5d., and other items, making total assets of £459 5s. 10d. (net, £422 5s. 10d.). The company was registered in March 1911, under the style of Parrott's Drug Stores, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100. In June 1912 the name was changed to the present trading style. Mrs. Parrott advanced certain amounts, and was now a cash creditor for £1,005. During recent years the turnover had been as follows :—1920, £2,554; 1921, £2,542; 1922, £2,093; 1923, £1,798. In 1923 there was a loss of £219. Wages were approximately £7 5s. a week. Mr. W. Parrott managed the business, and a qualified man was employed. In answer to a question, Mr. W. Parrott stated that the company was first sued about six weeks ago. Mr. Booth stated that he was in hopes of the cash creditor withdrawing her claim, and of being able to sell the business as a going concern. The voluntary liquidation of the company was confirmed, with Mr. Booth as liquidator. The following are among the creditors :—Barclay & Sons, Ltd., £21; J. & H. Browning & Co., £10; Burroughs Wellcome & Co., £10; Butler & Crispe, £27; Camwal, Ltd., £43; T. Christy & Co., £12; J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £10; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £36; Irving's Yeast Vite, £11; Idris & Co., Ltd., £25; Lambert & Butler, £29; Veno Drug Co., Ltd., £10; Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., £31.

LEVER BROS., LTD.—The directors, in submitting the balance-sheet at December 31, 1924, stated that the balance of £5,476,166 19s. 3d. standing to the credit of profit and loss account, after providing for repairs, renewals and alterations, depreciation and insurance, has been appropriated as follows :—Dividend on 7 per cent. preference shares, £1,965,340 7s. 7d.; dividend on 8 per cent. A preference shares, £1,239,569 18s. 5d.; dividend on 20 per cent. preferred ordinary shares, £750,650 12s. 10d.; dividend on 20 per cent. A preferred ordinary shares, £600,000; dividend on 20 per cent. B preferred ordinary shares, £79,506 13s. 1d.; dividend on 8 per cent. preferred ordinary shares, £76,198 5s. 10d.; co-partnership dividends, £219,588 15s. 5d.; dividend on ordinary shares of 10 per cent., £240,000; reserve fund, £250,000; balance carried forward, £55,312 6s. 1d. Pursuant to the statement made in the directors' report to the shareholders on the balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1914, the directors have included in the items set against the reserve fund certain war losses suffered by associated companies, and now definitely ascertained. Under the Peace Treaty, claims in respect of these losses could not be pursued against former enemies, and the only remedy was through the British Government, but the amount awarded through the British Government has proved totally inadequate to meet the claims. The directors approved of an increased advertising expenditure for 1924 being made by certain associated companies. This expenditure has fully realised expectations and an amount equal to two months' advertising of associated companies has been carried forward at December 31, 1924, to be written off out of the profits of these companies before June 30, 1925. The advertising expenditure of parent and associated companies during 1924 largely exceeded that of any previous year. The directors are satisfied, after careful consideration of the value of the whole of the assets of the company, that any depreciations in value are amply covered by the appreciations in value of the holdings of the company in associated companies. The directors regret to report the death, in February last, of their colleague, Mr. Edward Leonard Cook.

Reviews of Technical Books

Outlines of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By F. A. Gooch and P. E. Browning. 5½ in. by 8¼ in. Pp. 184. 7s. 6d. London : Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

This is the fifth edition of a useful laboratory manual. The general arrangement of the book is the same as in previous editions, but one or two changes have been made which should improve the work as a teaching medium. An interesting introductory chapter on the principles of analysis and their application is followed by detailed consideration of the groups of acids and bases. The tests and methods of separation present little that is novel, but the commentary upon each group is a useful feature. There is a chapter on organic analysis which is necessarily of limited scope, but space has been found for the inclusion of the tests for the commoner alcohols, phenols, carbohydrates and alkaloids. The book retains its place among the best of the many volumes which have been written for the instruction of the junior student in this subject.

The Action and Uses in Medicine of Digitalis and its Allies. By A. R. Cushny. 9 in. by 6½ in. Pp. 303. 18s. London : Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

The digitalis group of drugs has been the subject of an extensive amount of research, and the progress made in the knowledge of the properties of its members is inseparably linked with the advances made in the general study of cardiac disease. This book has been written with the object of taking stock of present knowledge and of clearing the way for an attack on new problems. The major part is occupied by a full account of the pharmacology of these drugs, clearly and readably set out in historical sequence, and freely illustrated with tracings. The actions on the frog's heart, on the mammalian heart, on blood pressure and vascular action, and on other organs and tissues, are dealt with successively in necessary detail. The pharmacist will find much to interest him in the preliminary chapters on sources and constituents, and in the final chapters on therapeutics, administration and assay. A portrait of Withering, whose work in 1785 brought about the revival of interest in digitalis, forms a fitting frontispiece. The bibliography, for which the author does not claim completeness, contains 559 references! The book brings out not only the progress made, but also the necessity for further research, and should prove invaluable to workers in this field.

A Student's Manual of Organic Chemical Analysis. By J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S., and M. A. Whiteley, D.Sc. 10 in. by 6 in. Pp. 250. 9s. London : Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

This book presents a course in organic chemical analysis suitable for students for final degree and other advanced examinations. It has been written primarily for students of the Royal College of Science, and records the experience gained by twenty years' teaching in that institution. A knowledge of general manipulative and preparative methods is assumed, and the physical methods (such as molecular weight determinations) employed in organic chemistry are excluded. The first two

chapters deal concisely and accurately with the detection of elements and the purification of compounds for analysis. In the next chapter, which deals with the estimation of the elements in organic compounds, the most modern methods are described with adequate detail. The following chapters on the reactions of the commoner compounds and the detection and estimation of radicles are full of carefully selected detail, and are quite up to date. An outline scheme for the classification of an unknown substance which appears at the end of the book will be found useful by research students, and the ultimate analysis of organic compounds by micro-analytical methods is described in an appendix. The book is illustrated by numerous drawings of apparatus, and there is an excellent plate showing photo-micrographs of the osazones. The book is well written and well produced, and will be appreciated by the advanced student because of the inclusion of much information which has not yet found its way into the usual textbooks.

The Theory of Quantitative Analysis and its Practical Application. By H. Bassett, D.Sc. 9 in. by 5½ in. Pp. 308. 15s. London : George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.

We do not remember to have seen a book quite like this before, and we are attracted by its design. The author's aim is to explain the fundamental physico-chemical principles of quantitative analysis by the study of concrete examples. Although the claim is not made that the book is a complete treatise on quantitative analysis, the author has contrived to introduce and discuss the greater number of the analytical methods which the advanced student requires to practise. The book is not intended for beginners, and it is assumed that all who use it will be familiar with the ionic theory and the law of man's action. Such subjects as solubility products, the theory of indicators, electro-affinity, colloidal chemistry, and complex-ion formation are discussed in relation to well-known analytical methods, and working details are given in each case. This volume should prove particularly valuable to ambitious pharmaceutical students who, by reason of the specialised and old-fashioned syllabus of their examination, usually find themselves deficient in knowledge of the physical and mathematical conceptions of chemistry. Such students desiring to extend their knowledge—and, indeed, all senior students of chemistry—will profit by a careful study of this book. The author writes easily on subjects of physical chemistry which are apt to present difficulty in exposition, and has produced a readable and educative volume.

Introduction to Qualitative Organic Analysis. By Hermann Staudinger. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. 112. 6s. 6d. London : Gurney & Jackson, 33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

This is a translation by Dr. W. T. K. Braunholtz of a book written by Professor Staudinger, of the Federal Technical College, Zürich, which claims to cover a new field in chemical analysis, inasmuch as it deals with the analysis of designedly prepared mixtures of organic substances from much the same standpoint as

that from which the usual qualitative analysis of those intentionally prepared mixtures of substances, which are for the most part inorganic, is dealt with in the routine courses of training for chemical students in universities and technical colleges. Its aim is to indicate to students the general lines of procedure to be adopted in attempting the qualitative analysis of mixtures of organic substances, while it does not profess to describe, even in outline, organic analysis as applied to definite technical products or raw materials. Hence the treatment of the subject-matter may be described as academic rather than as designed for the chemist in the technical laboratory. Nevertheless a study of its contents may be recommended not only to the general student of organic chemistry, but also, and perhaps even more, to students training as works chemists and to works chemists themselves in the industries handling organic materials. The modes of examination based upon variations in volatility and in solubility in different solvents—chiefly in water and in ether—are presented in systematic and detailed form, and much helpful information is given regarding the effecting of separations by taking advantage of these variations.

Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry. By Harry L. Fisher. Second edition. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 338. 11s. 6d. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London: Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

The author of this excellent laboratory manual, besides stating in his preface to the second edition that parts of the book have been rewritten and more notes added, mentions that references have been brought up to date; and examination of the book shows that this has been carefully carried out, numerous references to recently published books and papers having been included. The book is divided into two parts. Part I, entitled "Laboratory Experiments," includes a carefully chosen and well graduated series of exercises and preparations calculated to convey to students a stock of useful information with regard to such processes as distillation, determination of melting and boiling points, etc., as well as to ensure the acquisition of facility in carrying out the sometimes troublesome operations of preparing and purifying organic compounds. The directions included in this part are lucid and simple, and precautions which tend to make for safety and success are set forth in ample detail, while the lists of suggestive and searching questions which follow the descriptions of the several preparations form an adjunct of no inconsiderable value. Part II, entitled "Organic Combustions," contains a comprehensive account of up-to-date combustion apparatus and methods for making determinations of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen in organic compounds and descriptions of the Carius and the sodium peroxide methods for determining the halogens, sulphur, and phosphorus. The inclusion of historical sketches and notes throughout the book is to be commended.

Organic Medicaments and their Preparation. By Ernest Fourneau, translated by W. A. Silvester, with prefaces to the French edition by Emile Roux and to the English edition by George Barger. 9½ by 6 in. Pp. 262. 15s. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1.

M. Fourneau is head of the laboratory for therapeutics in the Pasteur Institute, and M. Roux is the director of the Institute. Dr. Barger is professor of medical chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and has written a preface to the translation at the request of M. Fourneau. The last named is known as one of the chief investigators of synthetic chemistry, and as the inventor of stovaine is familiar to pharmacists. He was formerly director of the Pouleno Laboratories, where the research leading to the manufacture of stovaine was carried out. The book was written as the basis for a course of lectures at Madrid in 1917, and is welcome because of the great interest taken in the subject in this

country. Dr. Silvester, it may be added, is a chemist with the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., which manufacture many synthetic chemicals used in medicine. The book begins with a study of guaiacol and phenacetine, which are prepared from two nitrophenols, and then deals with antipyrine, local anaesthetics, adrenaline, nucleic acids and other pharmaceutical products. The second part of the book deals with the practical side of the manufacture of synthetics, the various types of apparatus being described and details of the manufacture of the chemicals given. Under phenacetine, for instance, three methods are given, the first dealing with the production of nitrophenetole, acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, ethyl bromide, *o*- and *p*-bromonitrobenzene, the second with *p*-phenetoleazophenol, *p*-azophenetole, phenetidine, and phenacetine, and the third with *p*-aminophenol, *p*-acetyl aminophenol and phenacetine. The details of the manufacture are on a laboratory scale. Among the other medicinal chemicals dealt with are acetanilide, antipyrine, aspirin, stovaine, bromural, veronal, adaline, adrenaline, salvarsan, nucleic acid, lecithin and calcium glycerophosphate. A short biography is given at the end. The book is an excellent practical work on synthetic chemistry, and Major students will be well able to carry out the operations described.

Cyclopaedia of Perfumery: A Handbook on the Raw Materials Used by the Perfumer, Their Origin, Properties, Characters and Analysis, etc. By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc. 2 vols. 10 by 6 in. Pp. 840. 36s. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W.

These two handsome green-bound volumes by Mr. E. J. Parry, the well-known authority on essential oils, deal with perfume materials from a new point of view. The author's "Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes," the chief work of its kind in the English language, deals adequately with the chemistry of the subject, but hitherto there has been no serious work of reference to which one could turn for information on the raw materials used in perfumery. This book does not profess to give recipes for perfumes, although we noticed one for Armenian paper, but aims at providing a scientific account of the substances, natural and manufactured, which the perfumer employs for producing scents for various purposes. There is naturally a certain amount of duplication in the Cyclopaedia of information given in the "Chemistry of Essential Oils," but on comparing definite monographs we are satisfied that the distinct purpose of a cyclopaedia has been well carried out. To give an idea of the scope of the work we refer to the first few pages of the first volume. The first important item is a monograph filling one page on absolutes, a term now much used among perfumers. Then follows an account of the perfume plants known as acacia, which yield cassia and mimosa perfumes. The article on acetic acid gives a table of sp. gr. and percentage of acid, and is followed by notes on acetin, acetonaphthone, acetophenone. Ajowan seed oil needs two and a half pages to summarise the information on this subject, but alcohol in different aspects requires eighteen pages, including an alcohol table. There are seventy-two titles in the letter A, and many of them, such as isopropyl alcohol, almond oil and anise oil, are of direct pharmaceutical interest. The first volume takes the Cyclopaedia to the end of the letter L. In the second volume occur important articles on menthol and thymol, which include information regarding the recent patents for the synthesis of these substances. The work on the subject is admirably summed up. It is obviously not possible to do justice to the numerous articles covering a great variety of substances, but as a result of an hour's "browse" we have not detected any mis-statement and have found the articles interesting to read. A type of pleasant proportions, a dull surface paper, and the author's easy style help one in reviewing the book, which is sure to be much in request as a book of reference on all the materials used in perfumery.

New Books

Hooley, E. T.—*Hooley's Confessions*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 308. 2s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.4. [A reprint in book form of articles originally contributed to "News of the World." Among the eight full-page illustrations are some cartoons reproduced from newspapers of the 'nineties.]

Acworth, Sir W. M.—*The Elements of Railway Economics*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 216. 3s. 6d. Oxford University Press. [A revised and enlarged edition of a text-book first published in 1905. As its title indicates, it discusses the *rationale* of railway costings, rates and fares. The author acknowledges the assistance of Mr. W. T. Stephenson.]

Garnsey, C. E.—*Dosage and Solutions*. 6½ in. by 4 in. Pp. 111. 5s. W. B. Saunders Co., Ltd., 9 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [Printed at the Philadelphia house of the publishers, and of interest mainly for the purposes of comparison with British manuals on the cognate subjects. It must be remembered that the United States pint contains 16 fl. oz., and that the gallon is proportionately smaller than ours. The book is intended primarily for nurses.]

Sen, R. K.—*A Treatise on Influenza*. 7 in. by 4¾ in. Pp. 150. 5s. The author and John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. [The author, who is medical officer to the Hurmutty Tea Co., Ltd., Assam, devotes special attention to the worldwide outbreak of influenza in 1918, and gives prescriptions and other data. The proofs have apparently been hastily read, and the formula given on p. 144 for Broadbent's mixture differs materially from that of the *mistura quininae composita* of the London Hospital.]

Ridout, R. E. T.—*The Industries of the World*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 126. 3s. 6d. Effingham Wilson, 16 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2. [This is an economic geography for senior classes. The book is divided into sections covering agriculture, fishing, ranching, hunting, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and commerce. The various elements in the industries are very briefly described, and some information on the countries is added. The last section deals with statistics of industry. The book is suitably arranged for commercial classes.]

Simonson, P. F.—*The Law Relating to the Reduction of the Share Capital of Joint Stock Companies*. 2nd edition. 9¾ x 6¼ in. Pp. 131. 10s. 6d. Effingham Wilson, 16 Copthall Avenue, E.C. [Deals with a small but important part of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, viz., those sections regulating procedure in cases where a company for any reason desires to reduce its capital. The book gives the methods in detail, whether an application to the Courts is necessary or not, with the forms used. Cases are quoted which, although mainly under the old Acts, apply in the corresponding circumstances of the Consolidated Act.]

Greig, Cuthbert.—*How to Grant Credit*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 92. 3s. 6d. Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Parker Street, London, W.C.2. [When to allow credit and when to refuse is one of the most difficult problems in commerce, and calls for a knowledge of human nature gained, perhaps, only by experience; yet a book bringing together the various factors which must be taken into account undoubtedly serves to shorten the time necessary to gain experience. This book deals with the many points necessary to be observed. The legal aspect of credit is dealt with in non-technical language; insurance and debt collection have their place; and the chapter on credit to limited companies is well worth reading. An appendix gives a list of trade protection societies.]

Schürer (Waldheim), M.—*Medizinische Spezialitäten*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 224. Gold marks 4.—A. Hartleben's Verlag, Vienna and Leipzig. [The fifth edition of this compendium of medicinal specialities by the well-known Austrian pharmacist testifies to its popularity in Central Europe. A brief description is given, in many cases in-

cluding the name of the manufacturer, of a large selection of trade-marked and proprietary pharmaceutical specialities, mostly of Continental origin, although several British products are included. In the case of a number of non-official preparations known by distinctive titles a formula is given, e.g., Pregl's iodine solution. An index of preparations known under two designations facilitates the use of the work by those who consult it for information regarding the composition, etc., of any of the numerous specialities and "secret remedies" collected from various sources by the author.]

Holmyard, E. J.—*Chemistry to the Time of Dalton*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 128. 2s. 6d. Oxford University Press, 11 and 12 Warwick Square, London, E.C.4. [The author of this small volume, which forms one of the Oxford series of "The World's Manuals," writes with authority and with enthusiasm. In a brief but spirited narrative he outlines, from early times up to the date of the founding of the atomic theory by Dalton, the gradual evolution of chemistry as a "rational science." In doing this he has aimed at advancing only those investigations and theoretical conceptions which really mattered in the process of evolution, and he brings the story up to what he felicitously describes as "the coping-stones of eighteenth-century chemistry"—the oxygen theory of combustion established by Lavoisier and the atomic theory of the constitution of matter as promulgated by Dalton. A feature in the narrative is the emphasis laid upon the early influence of Islam, and in this connection more than one reference is made to as yet unexplored fields for research among Arabic manuscripts—a department in which the author evidently feels quite at home. The text is enriched by thirty illustrations of historical interest, which include a number of portraits of celebrities. We note with satisfaction that the author indicates the prospective continuation of his story in a second volume.]

Mackenzie, J.—*A New Life and Vindication of Robert Burns*. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. 286. W. F. Henderson, 19 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. [Pharmacists, who in years gone by have listened with delight to the caustic verbal criticisms of the author at annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society, will open this volume with pleasurable anticipation. They will not be disappointed. In his denunciation of the detractors of the character of the poet Burns Mr. Mackenzie demonstrates that his pristine vigour is unimpaired. Dr. J. Currie, who in 1800 wrote a biography to the four-volume edition of the poets, "Life, Works and Letters," comes in for special condemnation. Mr. Mackenzie has made a special point of investigating personally various incidents related by Currie that are derogatory to the character of Burns. In these researches nothing of strictly pharmaceutical interest evolves beyond the fact that the eldest son of the Rev. William Inglis (one of Burns' staunchest friends) "became a chemist in Dumfries, and while a lad took medicine to the poet which had been prescribed for him by his good friend and physician, Dr. Maxwell." Mr. Mackenzie likewise recalls the inception of Burns' lampoon "Death and Doctor Hornbook." He states that a local schoolmaster, having secured a copy of "Dr. Buchan's Practice of Physic," told his friend and fellow-Mason, Burns, that he proposed to study it with a view to giving medical advice locally. He thought this could be done in conjunction with a small shop he had opened. The idea amused Burns immensely, and the well-known poetic satire was the result. The schoolmaster was known locally as "Hornbook" from the fact that in those days, when books were costly, letters were taught from plates of horn. In the result the author affirms that the dark cloud which settled over the latter years of the life of Burns was due to a deliberate and unjustifiable attempt to undermine the poet's character solely for political purposes. "Burns stood for Liberty, both in the church and the state, and such a policy was far too radical for those of that time." Whether one agrees or not with the contentions of the author, it is a matter for congratulation that Burns has found so able, virile and painstaking a pharmaceutical biographer.]

Notes on Books

THE TERCENTENARY

of the death of Gaspard Bauhin deserves a word of notice. Bauhin, who was French by birth, was the son of a physician, and became professor of botany and anatomy, and eventually of medicine, in the University of Basle. He is, like his brother Jean, famous chiefly as a herbalist, his "Pinax Theatri Botanici," published in 1623, the year before his death, being one of the most important works of the kind of its century, earning for him the title of "législateur en botanique." It is of especial interest to us as supplying the bulk of the material used by Parkinson in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, published in 1640, on the whole perhaps the best and most complete of our English herbals. Morison, Ray, and Tournefort, who were (says Mrs. Arber) botanists in the modern sense rather than herbalists, were all indebted to Bauhin in important respects. His Pinax dealt with about 6,000 plants; it aimed at systematic arrangement, and attained "some degree of order" in what had previously been "a chaotic muddle of nomenclature and synonymy."

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

has acquired a papyrus of unusual interest, though according to Professor Bonner's account of it, it adds little or nothing to our knowledge of the medicine of the ancients. It consists of a portion of the work, "De Materia Medica" of Dioscorides (known to the learned as Pedanius Dioscurides), and its interest is due to its being much the earliest of the records we have of that writer: the earliest extant manuscript of his great work is the one in the Royal Library of Vienna, known as the "Manuscript Anicia," which dates from the sixth century. Two fragmentary papyri of Dioscorides, and two only in addition to the one at Michigan, are known to Professor Bonner, the more important of which belongs to the third or fourth century, while the other, of unknown date, is "an insignificant scrap." The one at Michigan runs to 181 lines of script and dates from the second century; and it may, says Professor Bonner, have been written as early as A.D. 150, which would bring it within seventy-five years of the author's lifetime. Unfortunately, it deals only with one subject, the preparation and medicinal uses of fats, but textually it is of considerable importance. In places the text is not easily decipherable, and Professor Bonner acknowledges help from Mr. H. I. Bell, of the British Museum, in reading one peculiarly difficult passage.

MR. H. G. WELLS

is very fond of taking shots at the much-enduring chemist and druggist. He did it to very good effect, and not, perhaps, unfairly, on the whole, in "Tono-Bungay," but his latest performance in "The Dream" is too grotesque to excite serious interest in anything but in the psychology of Mr. Wells himself. He represents the chemist's shop of our time as coming "almost unchanged out of the Middle Ages." He admits, indeed, that it was "just out of the age of stuffed alligators," but its windows he describes as apparently containing nothing but "great glass bottles of red- and yellow- and blue-tinted water," and "stupendous china jars with gilt caps mystically inscribed . . . C. Cincordif," etc. Inside, the shop was lined (we are told) with an "array of emerald bottles and drawers"—"rows and rows of bottles, mystic, wonderful," out of which the chemist was never seen to take, much less to sell, anything, and the more imposing of which, we are told later on, contained nothing but more or less dirty water. "His normal trade was done in the bright little packets of an altogether different character that were piled all over the counter, bright, unblushing little packets that declared themselves to be Gummidge's Fragrant and Digestive Tooth Paste, Hooper's Corn Cure," etc. This is amusing enough as a caricature, but it will hardly win credence for a work evidently intended as a serious criticism of our modern civilisation.

A VOLUME

which appears very opportunely for those who wished to have Welsh included among the modern languages allowed in our Preliminary examination is entitled "Welsh Poems of the Twentieth Century in English Verse" (by H. I. and C. C. Bell, with an Historical and Critical Essay on Welsh Poetry, by H. I. Bell). We suspect that comparatively few Englishmen are aware of the strength of the claim of Wales to possess a language and a literature comparable to that of any nation of equal size and antiquity. The confession with which Mr. H. I. Bell introduces the essay, which occupies the latter half of the volume, might be made by probably the majority of well-educated people not themselves of Welsh blood, and by some who are. Before he began, he says, at the age of twenty-six, to learn Welsh, he had no inkling of the wealth of beauty in its poetry, and he adds:—"Even yet, to the ordinary reading public, Welsh literature is an unknown world. I have talked with men of education, poets, some of them, and interested in foreign literatures, who had no idea that Welsh is still a national language, and not merely the barbarous patois of a few uneducated peasants."

IN THE ESSAY THAT FOLLOWS

the progress of Welsh poetry from a time far anterior to the Norman Conquest down to the present day is traced step by step, and illustrated by translated extracts from many of its chief exponents. Mr. Bell divides Welsh poetry into four main periods, the last of which he subdivides into three; and it is to the third of these, which extends into our own day, that all the poems translated into verse in this volume belong. In translation they of necessity lose some of their original beauty, but we do not think anyone can read them without admitting the justice of Mr. Bell's assertion that "poets of unquestionable merit" continue to write in Welsh, that, indeed, "the stream of Welsh poetry, which began long ago in the dim regions of Rheged and Catraeth, is still flowing clear and strong." Men of fine education, professors in its University, and others of comparatively little, who lead humble lives in remote country places, all alike contribute to it; and some of its best singers are among those who have the least educational advantages. The book is a handsome one, admirably produced at the low price of 5s. (Hughes & Son, Wrexham).

JOHN WEBSTER

stands close to Shakespeare as a master of tragedy among Elizabethan dramatists, and resembles him closely, too, in the number and intimacy of his allusions to medical lore and practice. It is doubtful, indeed, whether in any two of Shakespeare's plays such allusions are so frequent as in Webster's two masterpieces, "The Duchess of Malifi" and "The White Devil." In the former of these there may easily be noted between thirty and forty remarkable instances of fondness for medical allusion, and nearly as many in the other. Some of these show nothing more than such an acquaintance with folk-medicine as most people of that time may be supposed to have possessed, some in that age of general intellectual curiosity are such as any educated man would pick up from books, and some are apparently current gibes at the medical profession; but some seem to evidence a particular study of the subjects referred to. Bosola's long speech in Scene I of Act II of "The Duchess of Malifi" is packed with medical details, and culminates in such a list of the signs of pregnancy as only a doctor or somebody well "coached" could have compiled; and several other passages in both plays show an almost equal knowledge on other points. Scattered allusions of a more or less recondite kind occur often, for no particular reason, and are perhaps more significant than these more elaborate disquisitions, as they might almost be termed. There is generally a purpose in Shakespeare's references to medicine, but Webster seems to have emptied his note-books over his plays merely to show his learning. He was, as Rupert Brooke shows in his Fellowship "dissertation," a great notetaker and an audacious borrower, and it is clear that he knew his Pliny well.

Assyrian Remedies

A review of "The Assyrian Herbal." By R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; a monograph on the Assyrian vegetable drugs, the subject-matter of which was communicated in a paper to the Royal Society, March 29, 1924.

This important work, the forthcoming publication of which was mentioned in the article, "Assyrian Pharmacy," in our Special Issue of June 28, 1924, has now appeared in a somewhat unusual form. It is a volume of 294 small folio pages, reproduced in facsimile from the author's manuscript, to avoid the difficulty of printing for a limited public a text comprising so much that cannot be transliterated without loss, but must be given in the original characters. The form adopted is admittedly unsatisfactory, and adds a good deal to the difficulty of reading what would in any case have been difficult enough; still, as the work is intended for scholars, and not for continuous reading but chiefly for reference, we must not complain. The extremely polyglot character of the book and the extent of the learning required thoroughly to master its contents may be guessed from the fact that there are forty-one pages of index of three columns each of words in Assyrian, Sumerian, Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English. There is, however, a vast fund of information in the volume (much of it not obtainable elsewhere) which will not only interest but should be of value to all pharmacists, and which the humblest student of medical history may study with profit. Not only has the author a unique knowledge of the texts upon which he writes, but his reading in the history of medicine (especially its ancient history) has been so wide, that he has been enabled to add much more to his work than its title premises. The most we can do in this brief notice is to indicate its character and method, and give a few illustrations of its more generally interesting features.

THE ASSYRIAN MATERIA MEDICA

The provenance and character of the tablets upon which the plant-lists dealt with by Mr. Thompson occur were explained in our article to which reference has been made. The lists comprise about 250 plants; of these, 111 are mentioned more than five times, some of them of course much more frequently than others, and the order of their importance in Assyrian medicine is estimated by the frequency of their occurrence. At the head of a list of names arranged in this order comes pine, which is mentioned 202 times; fir comes next (193 times), both of them sources of turpentine. A few others of the more important plants may be mentioned in the order of their frequency. Rose occurs 181 times, cedrus 148, lolum 134, calendula 114, tamarix 106, styrax 101, galbanum 92, hyoscyamus 87, myrrh 85, asafetida 74, liquidambar 65, mentha 57, agnus castus 56, foeniculum 51, solanum 48, ricinus 48, anthemis 43, glycyrrhiza 43, pomegranate 40, mandragora 32, opopanax 31, cannabis 28, conium 28, linum 25, ruta 13, allium 8, opium (queried) 7. Altogether plants or drugs obtained from plants occur 4,600 times, mineral substances (there are 120 of these) 650 times, unidentified substances (there are 180) 630 times. This will give a fair idea of the character of the Assyrian *materia medica*; but it is with the plants only that Mr. Thompson has to do. The order of their importance being thus roughly determined, Mr. Thompson next considers the Assyrian mode of arranging or classifying plants. This he describes as superficial but laborious; though it shows the great knowledge possessed by the doctors and chemists of Nineveh, it differs widely from what we now understand by botanical arrangement, though we are told that it "begins, logically enough, with the grasses." More important is the information supplied as to the uses of the different drugs, upon which the identification of many of them chiefly depends. Philology, too, plays a large part here; the Assyrian or Sumerian names of many of the plants are obviously connected with those in other languages, and a good many of them are traceable in the speech of modern Europe, some coming to us through Arabic and some more directly through

Greek. By a comparison of the Assyrian names with those of ascertained meaning in other languages, identification is much facilitated. It is interesting to find the Sumerian name for the apricot, *armanu*, surviving in the "armeniaca" of our old herbals, *an bar* in "liquidambar," *kamunu* in "cummin," *kurkanu* in "curcuma," *karsu* in "cerasus" (cherry), *laserbitu* in "laserpitium," *murru* in "myrrh," possibly *pa pa* in "papaver," and so on—Mr. Thompson gives a very much longer list of such survivals. Some of the Sumerian names are, however, foreign to Assyria, indicating a foreign origin for the drugs. Among those definitely so explained are names for the opium poppy, for ricinus (one name for which means "the nasty drug"), asafetida, and cardamom.

SOME IDENTIFICATIONS

It will be seen that the philological value of these lists is very great, and much of Mr. Thompson's task consisted in identifications by such means. Neither the names of the drugs nor the uses assigned to them afford, however, a certain guide to identification; and it is not always safe to trust the former when they seem to be corroborated by the latter. The Assyrians, like our own forefathers, had very liberal ideas of the virtue of almost every herb they used, and many drugs which seem to us to have very little in common were prescribed for the same purpose. The best way to show the difficulties Mr. Thompson has had to contend with is to give a few specific instances. Thus *Sagabiqalzu* is only identified with ricinus (Mr. Thompson at first took it to indicate xanthium strumarium) by collating it with *ag-ud*, already recognised as referring to that plant because one of its uses was as a soap in combination with an alkali, and because it has *ahlamé* (the nasty-smelling drug) for synonym. Neither its name nor its uses, which are mostly external, would have sufficed for identification, nor yet both together, without such comparison. Many of these questions of identity are discussed at such length that it is impossible to reproduce the arguments here; but one of them may be presented in an abbreviated form. The name of the drug (which we know as mandrake) is *namtar ira*.

Identification: The drug *Namtar*, Assyr. *pi (l) lū*, picturesquely meaning "the plague-god plant," or, we might say, "Devil-plant," frequently defined as male, used in some sickness where sleep is concerned, and especially as an anodyne for toothache. Root, powder, juice, seed and leaf are all used. The obvious solution is the mandrake, *Mandragora officinarum*, L. Gerarde (280) describes it as male or female, the former having fruit like an apple, the latter like a pear. Diosc. (iv., 76) also says there is a male and a female; it is used for eyes, menses, and as soporific; the leaves for eyes and ulcers; the root for erysipelas and serpents' bites. Theophrastus says the leaf is useful for wounds with mæl, the root for erysipelas, gout and sleeplessness. The description "male" perhaps finds an explanation in SM, ii., 703*, where the mandrake is called the *Kahinā* root; it was the first-born of all the roots, used by King Solomon, a cubit high, with red blossoms, and after the flower is dead "there remain on the top thereof two little balls which are like the testicles of a man." One of the Arabic names for it is "devil's testicles" (Post, s.v.), a very close parallel to the Assyrian "Male namtar-plant." According to Sprengel (Diosc. ii., 64) the male is *M. Vernalis*, Bertolon, and the female *M. autumnalis*. The drug is purgative, emetic and narcotic. *M. officinarum*, L., grows in Cyprus, Syria and Palestine; *M. autumnalis*, Spreng., in N. Africa. Obviously, then, *pi (l) lū*: the Arab. *luffal*, "Mandrake," by an ordinary metathesis. Out of this arises an interesting philological pedigree. Our word "Mandrake" is thus merely the Assyrian word "Plague-rod plant," slightly changed by the merchants who introduced the word into Europe as *Mandragora*; truly a very little way from *Nam-tar-ira*, by a simple inversion of *n* and *m*. The change from *musukanu* to *sykaminos*, the mulberry, is similar.

We have given this in full (omitting only a few references) as affording a better notion of the character of Mr. Thompson's notes than could be got from a necessarily imperfect abstract of longer and more difficult ones of perhaps greater importance, though hardly of less interest.

* Budge, Syriac Book of Medicines.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Business Training Examination

THE following are the papers set at the examination held on April 15 for persons who took the business course supplied by the Retail Pharmacists' Union. The time allowed for each paper was one hour, not more than two questions to be attempted :—

COMMERCIAL LAW

1. What is meant when it is said "the drug was bought under Warranty conditions"?

2. A canvasser takes an order for an advertisement, and secures the chemist's signature on the order form. The chemist afterwards regrets having given the order. What must he do to free himself from the legal obligation in which he has involved himself?

3. Please say if you would dispense a prescription written as follows, giving reasons for your answer :—

Mrs Brown.

R.
Morph mur. gr. viij.
Aq. ad. 3iij.

Ft Solution.

Sig.: To be used as directed.

A. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

96 Green Road, Whitewood.

BOOK-KEEPING

1. Goods are supplied to a customer on credit. Subsequently they are paid for. Give in detail all the necessary entries in the Cash Book and the Ledger, and explain why each entry is credit or debit, as the case may be.

2. Explain fully :—Paying-in book; pass book; bank charges; bank deposit account.

3. Describe step by step the drawing-up of a profit and loss account.

ADVERTISING

1. What Advertising medium is, in your opinion, of first importance to every retailer? Give three reasons.

2. The meaning of positiveness, as applied to advertising appeal, was explained in one of the lessons. Give two headlines for an advertisement concerning a cure for indigestion which demonstrate the principle involved.

3. The following phrases are for use in sales letters. Complete them in not more than twelve words so that they would be likely to have the most favourable influence on a prospective customer :—

When you make use of our prescription service, you

This splendid line of toilet soaps is
These perfumes add that touch of harmony to the
toilet which

WINDOW DISPLAY

1. Having studied the Primary and Secondary Functions, and their different Stages, describe an example of a Window Display in which all of the Functions are in evidence.

2. Do you consider the example of the "Straw Hat Display" a practical one, and how would you adapt the idea to any one of the Proprietary Articles, usually stocked by a Chemist, to a special Window Display?

3. Describe the functions of a "Stunt Window." Also state when it should be used, and in what way you think its sales value can be increased.

RETAIL SELLING AND SHOP MANAGEMENT

1. What would you consider the best way to deal with a customer who had complained that something he had bought from you had not fulfilled its purpose efficiently?

2. Why is it a bad selling practice to "cut" the price of an article in order to effect a sale? State a supposititious case.

3. What phase of your studies in Retail Selling and Shop Management has been of the most use to you? Give briefly an instance of its application to you.

Devon.—A meeting of the Devon Branch was held at Exeter on April 1, Mr. F. E. Battershill (chairman) presiding. The chairman reported on the R.P.U. conference, commenting favourably on the free discussion allowed. It was resolved to grant a maintenance fee to official delegates attending a conference on behalf of the branch.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Lancashire.—The total cost of medicine during 1924 was £89,983, of which £43,818 was the ingredient price, and £46,165 dispensing fees. In 1923 the total cost was £73,104, and in 1922 it was £67,070. The total prescriptions for 1924 were 2,438,272, compared with 2,028,460 in 1923, and 1,787,756 in 1922, an increase of 650,516 in two years. The average number of persons prescribed for was 629,967 in 1924, 617,577 in 1923, and 601,095 in 1922, and the frequency of prescriptions per insured person shows a steady growth from 2.97 in 1922, 3.28 in 1923, and 3.87 in 1924. The total average cost of medicines per insured person has increased from 22.77d. in 1922 to 34.28d. in 1924, though the average cost per prescription has decreased slightly from 9d. to 8.86d. in the same period.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place on April 21, Mr. A. R. Keith (chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for January 1925 showed a margin of error of 0.04 per cent. Mr. Moustardier was appointed auditor for 1924 accounts. The secretary reported, *inter alia*: (a) Particulars of two complaints made regarding the pharmaceutical service which have been settled. (b) On the dispensing facilities in the area for prescriptions marked "urgent." The Committee instructed the secretary to issue a circular letter to chemists on this subject. (c) Particulars of comparative figures for the years 1923 and 1924 as follows :—

	1923	1924
Number of prescriptions ..	6,132,356	6,856,766
Total cost	£205,618 16s.	£236,087 9 11
Av. ingredient cost ..	3.55	3.77
,, dispensing fee cost ..	4.50	4.49

(d) Particulars of comparative figures for January 1924 and 1925, as follows :—

	1924.	1925.
Total No. of prescrp.	711,988	745,397
Cost of ingredients ..	£10,977 15 9	£11,243 15 5
Cost of dispns'g fees ..	£13,437 4 6	£14,092 15 8
Av. cost of ingred. ..	3.70d.	3.62d.
,, dispensing fees..	4.53d.	4.54d.

(f) Details of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees held on March 25. (g) That the testing of dispensing scheme had not yet been adopted. (h) That the total value of insulin supplied to insured persons during 1924 was £1,621 16s. 4d. Serums and vaccines for the third and fourth quarter cost £144 13s. 7d. (i) During March five chemists' establishments have changed hands; there were seven additions to, and two resignations from, the panel list.

Oldham.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on April 6, it was reported that in order to test the weight of extract of cod-liver oil and malt supplied by local chemists to insured persons, the clerk recently purchased at 50 chemists' shops 2 lb. of malt extract. The return showed that in twelve cases overweight had been given, but in 28 instances there were deficiencies. In one case the actual weight was only 1 lb. 9 oz. 7 drams, instead of 2 lb. The clerk suggested that a letter be sent to the Pharmaceutical Committee pointing out the deficiencies in weight, and objecting to firms supplying extract of malt in tins to insured persons, while other customers could have glass containers. While the quality might be equal, such a practice created suspicion in the minds of insured persons that there was preferential treatment. It was agreed that a representative of the firm whose case was the worst should wait upon representatives of the committee. The meeting also resolved that the report of the secretary on the samples taken be sent to the Ministry of Health for their observations. A resolution was later passed authorising the secretary to have analysed the contents of some of the containers deficient in weight.

U.S. Pharmacopœia Revision

(Continued from C. & D., January 3, p. 11.)

WHISKY and brandy are to be included in the Tenth Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, prohibition having given an additional medicinal interest to these stimulants. Both spiritus frumenti and spiritus vini gallici were included in the U.S.P. VIII, so that they return with a new significance, and as regards brandy with a new name (spiritus vini vitis), after being deleted in the ninth decennial revision. The tests for impurities include methanol, diethylphthalate, alkaloids, formaldehyde, and isopropyl alcohol. Possibly these are only symptomatic of what might be masquerading as ardent spirits. It is apparent that the medicinal administration of alcoholic stimulants is not unattended with risk in the United States of America, in view of the wide range covered by the definition and description of four-year-old whisky, which evidently may be made from grain or rye. Spiritus frumenti or whisky is defined as "an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented mash of wholly or partly malted cereal grains and containing not less than 47 and not more than 53 per cent. by volume of C_2H_5OH at $15.56^{\circ}C$. It must have been stored in charred wood containers for a period of not less than four years." Description and physical properties are a light to deep amber-coloured liquid, having a characteristic odour and taste and an acid reaction. Specific gravity, from 0.935 to 0.923 at $25^{\circ}C$. The tests for impurities are summarised below:—

Storage in wooden barrels.—Residue from 20 c.c. of whisky should not be completely soluble in 5 c.c. of water, filtrate gives greenish-black coloration with test solution of ferric chloride diluted 1 in 10.

Acetone Esters and Methanol.—Add 15 c.c. of water to 100 c.c. of whisky, and distil slowly 100 c.c. using an efficient condenser. For Ester content, 50 c.c. of distillate, neutralised and boiled with further 20 c.c. of tenth-normal sodium hydroxide for one hour under reflux condenser. Not less than 1.7 nor more than 7 c.c. of N/10 NaOH should be consumed after allowance for "blank" test. Acetone is tested for with 5 drops freshly made solution of sodium nitroprusside (1 in 50) added to 5 c.c. of distillate, made alkaline with 2 c.c. test solution of sodium hydroxide. On adding slight excess of acetic acid, a violet tint should not appear within one minute. Methanol is tested for as under "Alcohol" in 0.5 c.c. of distillate and 5 c.c. of distilled water. This test includes oxidation with potassium permanganate and phosphoric acid, addition of oxalic acid, and, when liquid turns brown, testing with fresh solution of fuchsin-sulphurous acid, when there should not be any distinct blue or violet coloration.

Alkaloids are tested by acidulating 10 c.c. of whisky with 5 drops of diluted hydrochloric acid. After evaporation to 5 c.c. the volume is made up with distilled water to 10 c.c. again and the solution filtered if necessary. Precipitation should result on the addition of test solution of iodine or of test solution of mercuric potassium iodide.

Caramel.—Whisky 10 c.c. diluted with distilled water 2 c.c., is shaken gently in a test-tube for two minutes with 15 c.c. of a mixture of amyl alcohol 100, phosphoric acid 3, and distilled water 3 c.c. On allowing the layers to separate, the lower one should be colourless or very nearly so.

Diethylphthalate.—5 c.c. of whisky diluted with 5 c.c. of distilled water is shaken with 10 c.c. of purified petroleum benzin. The separated benzin is evaporated to dryness on a water bath, after the addition of 1 c.c. of 1 in 10 sodium hydroxide solution, in a dish of 70 to 80 c.c. capacity. The residue is completely moistened with 2 c.c. of sulphuric acid and heated on a water bath for two minutes, and the solution then poured into a dry test-tube containing 0.03 to 0.05 gram of resorcinol. The mixture is heated for three minutes at 160° to $170^{\circ}C$, with shaking, to dissolve all the resorcinol. The solution is poured into a mixture of 70 c.c. of distilled water and 30 c.c. of 1 in 10 sodium hydroxide solution (or more, if necessary, to make alkaline). No yellowish-green fluorescence should be shown after standing for twenty-four hours.

Formaldehyde.—Mix 2 c.c. of aqueous solution of phloroglucinol (1 in 100) with 5 c.c. test solution of sodium hydroxide and 2 c.c. of whisky; no red colour should be produced.

Odour.—20 c.c. of whisky is diluted with 20 c.c. of water

and shaken with 10 c.c. of ether. The separated ether layer evaporated spontaneously should give a residue with disagreeable or irritating odour.

Glycerin, Sugar, etc.—20 c.c. evaporated on water bath and dried at $100^{\circ}C$. to constant weight should not give a residue exceeding 0.10 gram. The residue should not be sticky. Its taste should be slightly astringent, but not distinctly sweet or bitter.

Isopropyl alcohol.—This test consists of placing 2 c.c. of test solution of mercuric sulphate (Denigé's reagent) in a test-tube, adding 5 drops of whisky and heating to just boiling. A yellow precipitate should not form on removal from flame.

Metals.—Absence of heavy metals is tested in 10 c.c. of whisky evaporated to 5 c.c. and diluted to 10 c.c. with distilled water. A precipitate should not form on adding 5 drops of hydrochloric acid and 10 c.c. of test solution of hydrogen sulphide, or after rendering alkaline with ammonia.

Phenols.—Test solution of bromine added in excess to 5 c.c. of whisky, diluted with 5 c.c. of water, should not produce any precipitate.

Spiritus Vini Vitis or *BRANDY* is described more precisely as "an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented juice of sound ripe grapes and containing not less than 48 nor more than 54 per cent. by volume of C_2H_5OH at $15.56^{\circ}C$. It must have been stored in wood containers for a period of not less than four years." It is described as "a pale amber-coloured liquid, having a characteristic odour and taste and an acid reaction." Specific gravity, from 0.933 to 0.921 at $25^{\circ}C$. The tests for impurities are similar to those for whisky, but omitting tests for esters, caramel, glycerin and sugar, and adding test for acidity. Residue from 20 c.c. of brandy should not exceed 0.3 gram when dried to constant weight at $100^{\circ}C$.

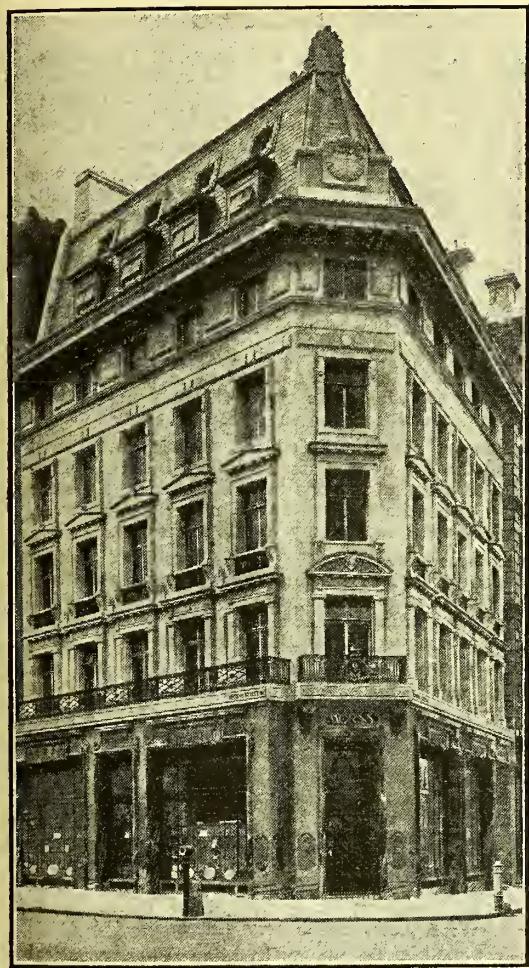
Acidity.—50 c.c. of brandy diluted with 100 c.c. of distilled water requires for neutralisation not more than 7.5 c.c. of tenth-normal sodium hydroxide solution, using 5 drops of phenolphthalein test solution as indicator.

The alcoholic strength of 18 to 6 degrees under proof is high compared with that prevalent in this country, which tends to become the legal limit of 35 degrees under proof. The effect of Revenue spirit tables for alcoholometers is shown in the specific gravity so carefully defined as $15.56^{\circ}C$. instead of the correct $60^{\circ}F$.

(To be continued.)

Transposing to a Toric

AN instrument which can be employed not only for toric but for all other transpositions is described by J. A. Tomkins ("Optician & Scientific Instrument Maker," January 23, 1925). It consists of two circular scales and three pointers. The outer scale is the cylindrical or toric, having its zero at "twelve o'clock," and reading both ways to "six o'clock." The readings in the clockwise direction indicate positive, and those in the anti-clockwise direction negative, powers. The inner scale is the spherical scale—its zero coincides with that of the outer scale but it reads in the opposite direction, i.e., anti-clockwise readings indicate positive, and clockwise readings, negative, powers. The two long hands can be set to any readings on the outer scale, the shorter indicating the cylindrical power for any axis in the first quadrant, i.e., between 0° and 90° , and the longer the power for any axis in the second quadrant, i.e., from 90° to 180° . A third hand indicates the spherical power and can be set to any reading on the inner scale. All three can then be turned together by means of a milled head. The principle is based upon the fact that in all transpositions the cylindrical or toric powers and the spherical power must be altered by amounts which are equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign. For this reason the two scales read in opposite directions. In order to use the instrument the hands are first set to the readings on the appropriate scales corresponding to the surface powers of the given lens, and then all turned together into the position satisfying the given conditions. The new readings thus obtained will give the required transposition.



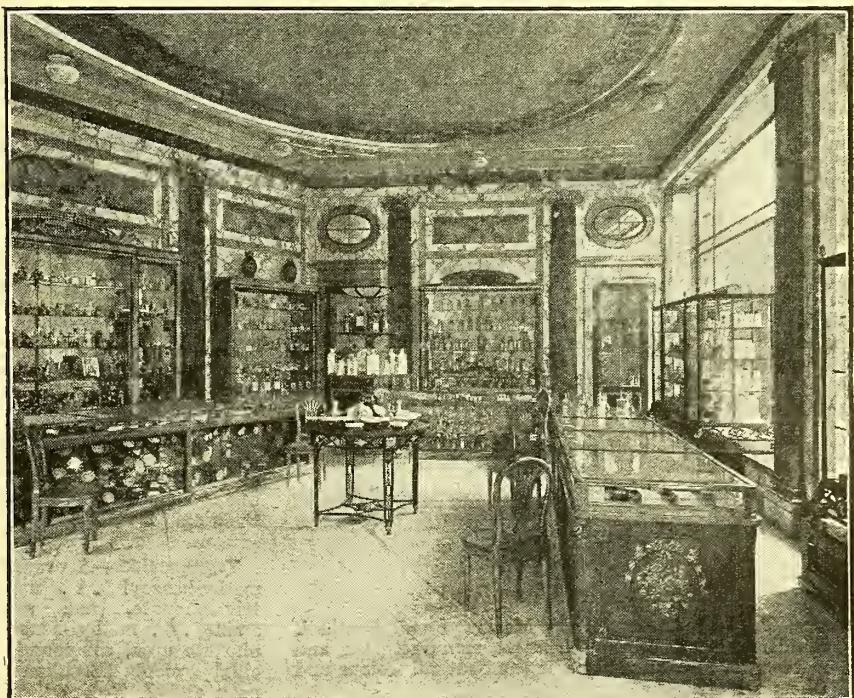
Morny's New Premises

SETTING counts for so much in modern retail business that it might have been foreseen that when perfumers with the reputation of Morny Frères, Ltd., were going to rebuild their West End premises, they would do so, not only handsomely, but with an eye to the perfect fitness of the new establishment, in its separate details and as a whole, for the purpose in view. Readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* were reminded of the impending change by a happily conceived print in colours of the old shop on the cover of our Special Issue of 1923. The first thing that strikes the visitor to the new establishment, splendidly placed at the corner of Regent Street and Conduit Street, is that it marks the triumphant issue of an enterprise in which Messrs. Morny Frères must have collaborated inspiring with the architects and contractors responsible for the design and its execution. Several pages of "The Architect's Journal" of March 18 are devoted to large photographic illustrations and plans of this remarkable "scent-shop," as it is there called, and from this account we take a few technical particulars concerning the building. For the exterior, and around the window fronts, Campan Mélange is used on a background of Cornish granite. The actual shop fronts are of drawn bronze toned to an antique colour, and filled with polished glass. The stories above are in Portland stone. The interior is decorated entirely with marble—the marble used being light Siena and dark Siena for the pilasters, bases, and architraves, Arabescato, quartered, for the panelling, and Travertine for the floor. On entering the shop, the dominant impression is one of spaciousness, and in particular of unusual height. In the basement are the storage and clerical departments, lighted by pavement lights, and under a portion of the basement is a sub-basement, giving accommodation for the machinery essential to comfort in so large a structure. It is hardly necessary to add that the roof rises to the new limit allowed in this quarter, resulting in a massive and dignified addition to the rebuilt Regent Street. The architects responsible for the portion occupied by Messrs. Morny Frères are Mewès & Davis, Conduit Street, W., and the art of display may be said to have attained an unusually satisfying expression in this brilliant example of their work.

EXTERIOR (ABOVE) AND

INTERIOR (BELOW)

VIEWS OF MONY FRÈRES'
NEW PREMISES IN RECENT
STREET, LONDON, W.I.



Treatment of Foot and Mouth Disease

THE official view regarding treatment of foot and mouth disease in animals is given in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease just published. The remarks are as follows:—

41. The importance of the Ministry's co-operation to the fullest possible extent in any research work of promise in connection with this and other contagious diseases cannot, in our opinion, be over-emphasised, and for this reason we welcome the appointment of the Committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Leishman, and the financial provision which has been made for the prosecution of experiments.

42. On this point, we had evidence from Cheshire of a strong body of opinion in favour of a reputed preventive of foot and mouth disease. It was definitely claimed that cases of disease had been cured and its spread to contacts prevented without its existence being reported to the authorities, and that, as a result of the success achieved, the remedy had received considerable publicity. We are not competent to decide upon the accuracy of the diagnosis, nor upon the validity of the claims, but we are satisfied that there is a real danger of cases being concealed, and treated by the application of this preventive. From the administrative point of view, it would be deplorable if, as a result of concealment, the disease ultimately became unmanageable, and we, therefore, came to the conclusion that we should be justified in recommending that the Ministry should arrange for this remedy to be tested, and that the results of the test should be published.

43. The eradication of a prolonged outbreak by the slaughter of large numbers of valuable stock naturally focuses public attention on the somewhat crude method of dealing with a disease which is admittedly rarely a fatal one, but, much as we detest the method, we are unshaken in our belief that, until a preventive agent is available, the slaughter policy should be continued.

There is no difficulty in curing the disease, even without professional assistance, but until some preventive is available to protect adjacent stock during the progress of the cure, there is the risk of its spread by the many channels already indicated.

We understand that some hundreds of so-called cures and preventives have been submitted to the Ministry, many of them with most extravagant claims to consideration. We agree with the official view that it would be impracticable, from the point of view of staff alone, to investigate the claims made for these specifics, and that, so far as reputed cures are concerned, this is unnecessary in view of the fact that it is not disputed that cures can be effected.

Where preventive value is claimed, however, the position is, in our view, entirely different, and where, as in the case of the specific mentioned in paragraph 42, there is a genuine belief in its efficacy, whether by any body of farmers or by persons of standing—e.g., veterinary surgeons—we think the claims should not be summarily rejected.

There have, unfortunately, been many opportunities of late years for trials of preventive treatment, especially in cases where isolation has been adopted, and we do not think that such trials would add materially to the risk involved.

We do not doubt the possibility of the claims made in respect of the many reputed preventives being rejected, but in spite of this we think that no harm would be done by the testing of some of these where the conditions we suggest are fulfilled. Indeed, an uncompromising refusal to test preventives, irrespective of the support forthcoming from responsible persons, seems calculated to foster a spirit of antagonism to the slaughter policy, which would be removed if the result of practical tests demonstrated the futility of the claims.

Gazette Partnership Dissolved

BARKER, T., and ADDIS, H. S., Marlow Road, Southall, Middlesex, colour and chemical manufacturers and merchants, under the style of the Southall Colour and Chemical Co.

Personalities

MR. J. T. T. ROLFE, chemist and druggist, Faversham, has been appointed vicar's warden at the Parish Church.

MR. AND MRS. J. MILNER, Greenwich, were, on April 11, presented by the staff at 209 Trafalgar Road with a silver rose-bowl in commemoration of their silver wedding.

MR. H. R. JONES, chemist and druggist, Conway, was awarded the second prize in the window-dressing competition in connection with the carnival and gala held recently in the borough.

MR. CHARLES TINDALE, chemist and druggist, Whitby, has been elected President of the local traders' association, on which Mr. T. H. Brand, chemist and druggist, is another representative of pharmacy.

MR. J. MAVOR, chemist and druggist, Hightown, Crewe, contributed a closely reasoned article entitled "The End of the Dole" to the "Torquay Times" of April 17, under the pseudonym "Moray Scot."

AN unpleasant accident befell Dr. Charles A. Keane, principal of the Sir John Cass Technical Institute, London, E.C., on a recent voyage to East Africa. By some unexplained means he fell overboard, managing, however, to keep afloat until rescued by a ship's lifeboat.

AT DERI, a religious drama, "Judas Iscariot," written and produced by Mr. E. Davies Lewis, chemist and druggist, was successfully performed by the Beulah (E.B.) Church Amateur Dramatic Society recently. Most of the costumes were designed and made by Mrs. Lewis.

MR. A. C. V. WESTON, chemist and druggist, has returned to this country at the conclusion of a three and a half years' engagement as sales manager for Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., at Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. Weston, who was formerly with Menley & James, Ltd., and Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Ltd., is now disengaged.

AT THE installation meeting of the Lodge of Good Fellowship, No. 3,655, at Pagan's Restaurant, London, W., on April 15, W. Bro. E. A. Atkins, Ph.C., was awarded a Past Master's jewel in recognition of his work during his year of office. Among the brethren present were C. E. Goode, T. L. Beverley, E. Skues, Hugo Wolff, R. F. Edkins, J. W. Agnew, and Harry Lucas.

WE are indebted to the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal" for a list of the towns to be visited by Sir William Glyn-Jones and the dates of his meetings. Sir William, who arrived at Montreal on April 6, addressed a meeting there on April 9, and will proceed by stages to Vancouver, concluding his tour at St. John and Halifax. Altogether Sir William will address meetings in sixteen towns.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (Is. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Air-free Ether.—A process for removing all traces of air from ether by subjecting it to two or more successive boilings in a specially adapted apparatus. (E. Mallinckrodt, jun. 231,023.)

Isopropylallylbarbituric Acid.—An allyl halide, e.g., allyl bromide, is made to act upon an alkali compound of mono-isopropylbarbituric acid at a raised temperature under pressure. (Farbwere vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. 228,195.)

FRANCE

Trypanocide.—A process for the manufacture of amino-methylbenzoyl 1-naphthylamino 4.6.8. sodium trisulphonate, and symmetrical m-aminobenzoyl 3-amino 4-methyl-benzoylnaphthylamino-sodium trisulphonate urea, compounds possessing a powerful trypanocidal action. (Etablissements Poulen Frères, E. Fourneau and J. Tréfouel. B.F. 585,962.)

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

POOTS.—On April 7, the wife of J. M. Poots, Ph.C., Newtownards, of a daughter.

Marriages

BOOR—PRATT.—At Worsley Road Congregational Church, Swinton, Manchester, on April 13, Bertram I. Boor, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Boor, chemist and druggist, Gorton, to S. Ida Pratt.

DAVIES—THOMAS.—At St. Edward's Church, Knighton, Radnor, on April 14, Robert William Mathais, son of Mr. D. Davies, chemist and druggist, Pembroke, to Sarah Ethel Thomas.

MAXWELL—BOLSOVER.—At Aston Church, Sheffield, on April 16, Frank Maxwell to Ida Florence, second daughter of Mr. J. T. Bolsover, chemist and druggist, Rotherham.

METCALFE—TWIGG.—At Withernsea, on April 13, Allan Frederick Metcalfe, chemist and druggist, to Margaret Twigg, chemist and druggist, daughter of Councillor J. G. Twigg, chemist and druggist, Withernsea.

NUTT—TWIGG.—At Withernsea, on April 13, Thomas Dixon Nutt, Ph.C., Hay, to Dorothy daughter of Councillor J. G. Twigg, chemist and druggist, Withernsea.

ROBINSON — YOXALL — Recently, Leonard Robinson, chemist and druggist, Nelson, to Hilda Yoxall.

TOSELAND — SHAW. — At Kettering Road Primitive Methodist Church, Northampton, on April 9, Ernest Raymond Toseland, chemist and druggist, to Daphne Shaw.

Deaths

BATHE.—On April 4, Mr. Robert Samuel Bathe, chemist and druggist, "Halford," Harrow. Mr. Bathe passed the Modified examination in 1870.

BOLLE.—At the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London, W.1, on April 8, Miss Eva Beatrice Eleonora Bolle, chemist and druggist.

BRUYLANTS.—The death is reported from Louvain, at the age of 75 years, of Professor Gustave Bruylants. He was the teacher of several generations of Belgian pharmacists, and it was under his guidance that the school of pharmacy in the University of Louvain attained its present high standard. Professor Bruylants occupied during his lifetime many high positions in Belgian scientific and public bodies, and was a member of the permanent pharmacopoeia commission. He strove particularly to inculcate in his pupils a sense of pride in their profession and in the responsibilities borne by pharmacists.

CAFFYN.—At the Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester, on April 16, Mr. Ernest John Caffyn, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Caffyn opened a pharmacy at Chichester at the age of twenty-one. After remaining there for twenty years he removed to Bishop's Waltham, where he carried on business for twenty-two years, winning the esteem and respect of all who knew him. The interment took place at St. Peter's, Bishop's Waltham, on April 19.

DEWEY.—At Kimbolton, Huntingdon, on April 16, after a brief illness, Mr. Thomas Henry Dewey, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

ELKINGTON.—At Esher, recently, Mr. Charles John Elkington, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Elkington, who was a son of the late Mr. Charles Elkington, chemist and druggist, Lawrence Sheriff Street, Rugby, served his apprenticeship at Birmingham. On the death of his father he succeeded him at Rugby, afterwards removing to 13 High Street. In 1909 he disposed of the business to Mr. P. B. Gray, Ph.C.

GODLEE.—At Coombe End, Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, on April 20, Sir Rickman John Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.B.,

F.R.C.S., aged seventy-six. Sir Rickman Godlee was President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1911-13, and held appointments in the Royal household for a long period. In 1915 he delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy. Sir Rickman will, it may be expected, be longest remembered by his authoritative life of Lister, who was his uncle.

HESKETH.—Recently, the mother of Mr. T. A. Hesketh, chemist and druggist, Golborne, aged ninety-nine.

HUNT.—At "Hopebank," 16 Adelaide Place, Dundee, on April 16, Mr. Henry James Hunt, chemist and druggist, proprietor of the business known as J. Hardie & Son, 26 High Street. Mr. Hunt, who qualified in 1892, acquired the pharmacy of Hardie & Son in 1909. The business was established by Alexander Hamilton in 1842, and the late Mr. Peter McEwan was at one time an assistant there. It was carried on at 68 High Street until 1922, when Mr. Hunt removed it to its present address, while maintaining unaltered its high-class character. Mr. Hunt was secretary of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association for some years, an elder of St. Mark's Parish Church, and a frequent visitor to meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

NESBITT.—On April 18, Mr. Charles Hope Nesbitt, L.P.S.I. For many years Mr. Nesbitt, who passed the Licence examination in 1893, carried on business at 276 Antrim Road, Belfast, prior to which he had a pharmacy in York Street. Some time ago he underwent a severe operation, but seemed to make a fairly good recovery and was able to resume business. Mr. Nesbitt was interested in work connected with the Wesleyan Church. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

Ross.—At 40 Albany Terrace, Dundee, on April 16, suddenly, Jane Anderson Bruce, widow of the late Mr. A. H. Ross, chemist and druggist, 13 Strathmartin Road.

Wills

SIR THOMAS EDWARD THORPE, C.B., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D.. Whinfield, Salcombe, who died on February 23, left estate of the gross value of £18,170 6s., with net personality £15,068 15s. 7d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Dame Caroline Emma Thorpe, of the same address, to whom he left all of his property absolutely.

MR. CHARLES SYMES, Ph.D., Ph.C., The Bungalow, Ness, Neston, Cheshire, who died on February 12, left £8,524 15s. 3d., with net personality £2,955 6s. 11d. Probate is granted to Charles S. Sellar, 26 Exchange Street East, Liverpool. He gives The Bungalow property to his wife for life, and then for his children, Lawrence, Dorothy and Florence Margery, £200 each to his five children, and the residue to his wife for life and then for his children.

MR. ABRAHAM WALTER GREAVES, chemist and druggist, Rye Hill House, Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, chairman of A. Greaves & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, who died on January 28, left £7,224 0s. 7d., with net personality £5,242 14s. 9d. The executors are Sydney C. Greaves, 198 Ashgate Road, Chesterfield (son), and Richard L. Marsden, Chesterfield. He gives 400 preference shares in the company to each of his daughters, the remainder of his shares to his son, £100 and the household effects between his children, and the residue to his son.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS BOTTERILL, Ph.C., Skirbeck House, Park Drive, Grimsby, who died on January 27, left estate of the gross value of £10,852 19s. 11d., of which £10,398 8s. 5d. is net personality. The testator left £500 to the Vicar and churchwardens of St. Augustine's, Grimsby, for Church purposes; £250 to the Holy Family Homes, Church House, Westminster, S.W.; £100 to his servant, Ella Tebbutt, if in his service at his death; £100 to Mr. Harry Reynolds (executor); and the residue of the property to his adopted daughter, Edith Ellen Hall.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 18, 1925.)

- "ROUGE BRUNETTE DORIN PARIS" on circular black label; for rouges (48). "DORINA" on circular and crown-shaped devices; for toilet powders (48). "LA DORINE Poudre de Riz COMPACTE," etc., on circular label; for rice toilet powders (48). By Maison Dorin, 60 Rue de Wattignies, Paris, B 451,918/919/920.
- "ADDIS"; for tooth brushes (50). By R Addis, Ware Road, Hertford. 454,350.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 25, 1925.)

- "TRI-ERGON"; for chemicals (1). By Tri-Ergon Aktiengesellschaft, 6 Pelikanstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland. 451,753. (Associated)
- "SCHERING" on oval device ("Schering" disclaimed); for chemicals (1) and (2). By Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (Vorm. E. Schering), Fennstrasse 11-12, Berlin, 39, Germany. 454,687/688. (Associated.)
- "VITREX"; for chemicals (1). By Borax Consolidated, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 454,949. (Associated.)
- "HARLANOID"; for chemicals (1). By Agnes Harland-Peck, Phipps Bridge, Merton, London, S.W.19. 455,812. (Associated.)
- "KILSOL"; for disinfectants (2). By Hull Chemical Works Co., Kirkby Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. 453,780.
- "CRESCENT BRAND" with crescent device; for hydrated lime (2). By The Buxton Lime Firms Co., Ltd., Royal Exchange Buildings, Spring Gardens, Buxton. 454,283.
- "EPAL"; for all goods (2). By East Pool & Agar, Ltd., East Pool Mine, Carnbrea, Cornwall. 455,146.
- "FERTHRIVA"; for artificial manures (2). By The Necessaries Co., 25B Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 455,249.
- "S O S," with device of electric sparks, circle and cross ("S O S" disclaimed); for medicated confectionery (3). By James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets, Ltd., Sweet-acres, Rosebery, nr. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. 451,447.
- "GUDINO"; for chemicals (2). medicinal chemicals (3), goods (47), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. C. Toole, 24 Raffles Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire. 455,551/552/553/554. (Associated.)
- "MULPAR"; for medicines for animals and poultry (2). By Woodhall & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Minerva Mills, Birchfield Lane, Oldham. 455,944.
- "BiSoDoL"; for all goods (3). By Bisodol Co., Inc., 1926 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 450,870.
- "PIAM" on diamond-shaped device; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Vecchi & Compagnia "Piam," Via Mont-allegro 48, Genoa, Italy. 455,328.
- "OLGAR"; for all goods (3). By Parke, Davis & Co., 2951 Atwater Street, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 455,644.
- "EPIHOY"; for medicated soap (3). By E. L. Atherton, The Sunlit Home of Natural Healing, Down Road, Portishead, Somerset. 455,696.
- "LAXALIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester. 455,821.
- "MORPHIDIONE SPECIFIC FOR PNEUMONIA" with pyramidal-shaped device bearing monogram "LEL" ("Morphidi-one" disclaimed); for pneumonia medicines (3). By London (England) Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. 455,834.
- "SALVITE"; for a medicine for the promotion of metabolism, etc. (3). By American Apothecaries Co., 272 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, New York, U.S.A. 455,845.
- "ANTINEZ"; for nasal inhalers (11). By W. R. J. Morgan, 89 Huntingfield Road, London, S.W.15. 454,928.
- "VIMSANTO"; for alcoholic essences (43). By Duckworth & Co., Chester Road, Manchester. 456,424.
- "QUENCHORA"; for lemonade crystals, etc. (42) and for mineral waters, etc. (44). By White, Tomkins & Courtnay, Ltd., 48 Mark Lane, London E.C.3. 454,978/979. (Associated.)
- "AB-SCENT" on label device, including shield; for a perspiration deodorant (48). By Jean Jordeau, Inc., 20 South Orange Avenue, South Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. 448,499.
- "ELBIOX"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Max Ellb Aktiengesellschaft, 40 Tharandterstrasse, Dresden, Germany. 451,776.
- "SUN-KISSED"; for goods (48). By Janet M. Richmond, 63 Talbot Street, Southport. 454,511.

Trade Notes

A. J. S. LOUD SPEAKER.—A. J. Stevens & Co. (1914), Ltd., Walsall Street, Wolverhampton, have issued a new showcard, 20 by 14, advertising the A. J. S. loud speaker. The card is excellently designed, and chemists with a wireless department should write for one.

THE RELIANCE RUBBER CO., LTD., 212-213 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, ask us to state that they do not supply their goods by retail. A wrong impression may have been conveyed by an error in the wording of a circular which was distributed recently at the Nursing Exhibition.

"VIC" FACE-CLOTH.—Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth, send us one of the new Vic tonic cloths for use in washing the face. These have a crêpe surface and retain this even after being used for some time. The cloths are packed in sealed envelopes and sell at 1s. each. A larger size for bath use retails at 1s. 6d.

WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.—The result of the window-dressing competition organised by C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds, is given in Messrs. Fulford's advertisement. The first prizeman is Mr. H. Robinson, Keighley, second, third and fourth prizes being awarded to Mr. Geo. Nelmes, Liverpool; Young & Harrison, Palmers Green, N.; Mr. Arthur Vale, Bournemouth. There were also twenty consolation prizes of £1 each.

ENEMA SYRINGE NOVELTY.—The "Security Grip" enema syringe figured in an advertisement in this number is fitted with a band over the bulb so that the hand can grip the bulb more securely. The idea is to prevent the hand-cramp which often develops from using enema syringes as the band ensures support to the hand from both sides. A list of manufacturers and wholesalers who stock the "Security Grip" enema given in the announcement.

OINTMENT MILL.—The advertisement of S. W. Wilkinson & Co., engineers, Western Road, Leicester, contains an illustration of the Super Speedy Mill for mixing ointments, tooth pastes and toilet creams. Mr. Wilkinson has in this design improved upon the original Speedy Mill that has now been in use for about twenty years. The new mill, as illustrated, is fitted with a large circular collecting trough which opens at its lowest point into the spout. The marble millstones are larger in diameter and give better and faster grinding and are held in position by a better method. The mixer itself revolves close to the edge and bottom of the cylinder and works in conjunction with a fixed angular grid at the outlet of the cylinder, this assists the mixing and also gives a forced feed of material to the stones when grinding is in operation. Both upward and downward thrusts of the vertical shaft are taken by ball thrust bearings. The revolving millstone runs on a ball thrust bearing of large diameter. All internal parts are thickly coated with porcelain enamel and the mill is easily and quickly taken to pieces for cleaning. The mill weighs 9 cwt.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

M/214. "Apex" (triangle trade - mark)	S/224. "Kreochyle" liquid hot-water bottle
F/154. "Boraceo" liquorice extract	B/214. "Orisal" mouth wash (present supply)
C/174. "Cleopatra" face lotion	A/144. "Recamier" products (present address)
L/224. "Ideal" shoulder-straps	K/204. "Wonder" camera (retailing at about 1s.)
B/214. Non-inflammable lysol	B/214. "Yoss" perfume

THE LONG VIEW.—Addressing a meeting in London recently, Sir Josiah Stamp remarked that the price changes with which the wholesaler and retailer were familiar from week to week were quite consistent with an absolutely stable price level, and changes in the price level itself, measured over longer periods of time, affected the fortunes of the retailer only indirectly.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

The Forthcoming Election

takes on a more immediate interest with the appearance of the addresses of candidates, of which you gave us a first instalment last week. It is a happy accident, if an accident, and, if designed, it is well designed that the first of these is from an opponent of the Council's methods, who sets before us in precise, reasoned, unmistakable terms the real issue of this contest, and does it the more effectively by the avoidance of all violence or extravagance of language. Mr. Beardsley is not opposed to the new scheme, and this fact, again, adds force to his condemnation of the Council's proceedings. The thing to be borne in mind is that it is not the by-laws or the regulations of which we have to express approval or disapproval in this election, but the action of the Council in "overstepping their authority," ignoring the branches they have formed, and requiring us to "bow the knee to an autocratic majority at headquarters." The point is whether we shall acquiesce in this reduction of our hardly won "organisation" to a farce, or by the strongest protest possible to us make it a real, live thing. That the return of the three new candidates with a thumping majority over all the rest would tend to this result there can be no question, and it is the only way in which we can help it on.

Our Absurd Electoral System

makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure with absolute certainty the return of any particular candidate or group of candidates; but I am persuaded that there is a sufficient number of "discontents" to return all these new men, if their supporters, ignoring for once, as such a crisis demands, all personal considerations, would plump for them, leaving the old men, all of whom were equally responsible for what has been done, in Bismarck's elegant phrase, "to stew in their own juice." In any case, the withholding of votes from all the offenders would have the effect desired. There could be no mistake as to its significance, and the Council, thick-skinned as it is, could not fail to be impressed and take warning. This will no doubt appear to some a very cold-blooded, not to say inhuman, suggestion. Every voter probably has some friend or favourite among the retiring seven (I have myself) whom he would be sorry to see thrown out, and there are some also among the seven whose rejection would no doubt be a loss to the Council. My suggestion, however, is not aimed against any individual, nor does it necessarily doom any individual to extinction. It is fair to suppose that the best of the seven would still be returned.

Counsels of Perfection,

however, are rarely followed, and we must reckon upon some scattering of votes even by those who have most actively opposed the Council in the recent fight over the by-laws. The comparative merits of those who seek re-election may therefore be considered here without prejudice to my foregoing argument. Let us take them as they figure in your columnus, and with reference only to what appears there as it bears upon the great question we have been considering. Mr. Antcliffe is a moderate man. He has already apologised in a fashion for the Council's action, and he now declares himself in favour of revising in a liberal sense our mode of making by-laws. This is not much, but it is something; it shows at least that Mr. Antcliffe has learnt his lesson. Mr. Peck speaks less reassuringly. He is an "enthusiastic supporter of the branch organisation"; but so are they all, all organisation men (if I may parody Marc Antony); yet that did not prevent his acquiescence in the ignoring of the branches; and he wishes to see the functions of the branches more clearly defined. Definition, however, is not enough; indeed, we can hardly have a clearer definition than Mr. Sargeant has already given us—in effect, if not in words, Mr. Peck does not appear to go even as far as Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. J. Cofman-Nicoresti

writes with vigour (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 591), and I do not consider his indictment of the Council, the by-laws, and the regulations at all too strong. I doubt whether the protests to the Privy Council which he suggests would have any effect upon the action of that body; but it might react usefully upon the Council of the Society, and no possible harm could come of it. If the Privy Council took any notice at all it would probably be only to remind us that ours is a democratic body, with an organisation specially designed to secure the co-operation of every branch, and even of every individual member of the Society in its government, and that the action of the Council has been approved and confirmed by a general meeting, as by law provided. And if we were to explain what a mockery of democratic government ours is, what our branches and delegates and general meetings are really worth, the answer would probably be in the spirit of the sentence Swift puts into the mouth of the Almighty in his dreadful vision of the Last Day: "I damn such fools? Go to; you're bit." But it might bring home to our Council the danger of persisting in such high-handed action. I still think, however, that the election to which we are looking forward would do that sufficiently, if we use it as we ought.

Cashew Nuts

were at one time used in medicine, though they were never official with us and were not often prescribed. There were two kinds in use, known respectively as *anacardium orientale*, or Malacca bean-tree, and *anacardium occidentale*, the cajou or cassu-tree, from the West Indies, which is the one referred to in your Compendium. The other seems, however, to have been most esteemed; Lemery mentions no other, and Alleyne says the West Indian variety was used instead of the Eastern one, which he described as "a flat fruit, shaped like the heart of a little bird, blackish and shining, inclosing a whitish kernel, of a sweetish taste, under a double rind. It is esteemed a cephalic." Neale, in his "*A Residence in Siam*," calls the fruit "the cashew nut and apple."

Aspirin

is again charged with having caused death by an overdose. The victim this time was a woman addicted to opium eating, who, being unable longer to obtain that drug, took to aspirin instead. The coroner in this case was "satisfied that death was due to coma following the accidental taking of an overdose of aspirin." Whether he was right or not, this should make us careful in the sale of this drug. A few verdicts of this kind and we shall see it added to the list of "dangerous" drugs. Meanwhile it is very unwise to push it upon the public as was done not long ago, and personally I should do all I could to discourage its use without medical prescription. I am aware that the danger attending it has been greatly exaggerated, and also that it has been denied altogether. But it certainly has proved in some cases a habit-forming drug, though Dr. Dixon says it is no more so than castor oil.

Major Examination Results

THE following fourteen candidates were successful at the Pharmaceutical Society's Major examination, held in London this month, when twenty-five candidates were examined:—

Baines, Frederick C.	Payne, Millington H.
Bolt, Frederic K.	Pirnie, Albert
Hodgson, Frederick C.	Rigby, Charles
Jennings, George C.	Stamp, Frances A.
Melville, Ronald	Sikes, Charles H.
Metcalfe, Kathleen M.	Walker, Leslie J.
Moore, Tom W.	Wood, Gabriel

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Editorial Articles

Bacteriology on Active Service

REFERENCE was made in our issue of April 11 (p. 542) to the analytical data scattered throughout the pages of "Medical Services of the War," a history based on official documents. The bacteriological data are not less serviceable to the pharmacologist and the student of natural science. The importance of bacteriology was made evident to the authorities by more than one experience. Early in the war, for instance, it became clear that drinking water for the troops in France would require treatment: it in some cases passed analytical tests quite sufficiently, but broke down under bacteriological examination. Medical officers were instructed that 23 grains of chlorinated lime would sterilise 100 gallons of clear water in half an hour, and that if water contained much suspended matter it must be previously removed by alum in the proportion of 3 grains to a gallon. The sterilisation gave the water a chlorine content of about 1 per 1,000,000. Cavalry units were also supplied with tablets, each containing 16 grains of anhydrous sodium bisulphite and 0.25 minim of oil of lemon: one tablet was to be dissolved in a pint of water and allowed to stand. In May 1917 halazone tablets were issued in several theatres of war. Appendix B of volume one of "Hygiene" gives details of the equipment and instructions for water purification. In Mesopotamia, in 1915, a portable apparatus was installed to evolve chlorine from potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid: a suction chlorinator was subsequently introduced, and eventually electrolytic plant. The directions for purifying wells in Palestine ended with the following: "When the well has been disinfected throw into it a measure or two of confetti, which will float and show later comers that the well has been treated." If the water of a well in that country was used only for ablutions, cresol was added, so as to render it undrinkable. Many of such wells were infested with leeches. An experience of a different nature established the value of bacteriology during the Sinai operations. It was found that the slightest scratch developed into an intractable ulcer which would last for months. When the bacteriology of such sores was taken in hand, a large percentage of them turned out to be

diphtheritic. After due laboratory confirmation, diphtheria serum was used, and many of the cases cleared up rapidly. The report on the laboratory diagnosis of bacillary dysentery, and a four-page table (in "Pathology") of the characters of anaerobes isolated from wounds will appeal to bacteriologists. Of wider interest is the story of the early struggles to keep pace with the demand for vaccines and serums. The total quantities of the principal prophylactic vaccines issued from the vaccine department of the Royal Army Medical College, from August 4, 1914, to July 31, 1919, were :—

Typhoid (T.V. & T.A.B.)	...	...	25,068,271 c.c.
Cholera	...	...	8,507,749 "
Influenza	...	...	1,806,325 "
Plague	...	...	390,910 "
Dysentery (Gibson's Sero-Vaccine)...			99,225 "

For well-understood reasons, supplies of arsenobenzol compounds ran short in the early stages of the war. In England, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. "stepped into the breach by producing a chemically identical compound. The fixing of a biological standard was a task of considerable difficulty, as it was found that the published standard of the Germans was unreliable. . . . Fortunately, in 1915 Harrison discovered about 10,000 doses of German salvarsan sequestered at Creil, and after some negotiations, bought it for the use of the British army, subject to the biological test proving satisfactory. This windfall and the release from military service of a French chemist . . . saved the situation, and No. 9 Stationary Hospital not only became independent of supplies of '606' from England, but sent to the Army Medical Stores at Woolwich some thousands of doses." The anti-catarrh vaccine first tried was an elaborate one, based on a Guy's Hospital formula; it was replaced in October 1918 by a simpler mixture, consisting of 60,000,000 *B. influenzae*, 200,000,000 *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, and 80,000,000 *Streptococcus pyogenes* in each c.c. Martindale's *injectio antimonii oxidii* receives favourable mention for use in trypanosomiasis. It may be news to many readers that calf lymph was prepared in India for use in Mesopotamia, the maximum demand being 25,000 doses a week. The organisation of this service must have been as great a triumph as the establishment of a splint factory at a hospital in Alexandria.

The Turpentine Position

INCREASED interest became manifest in turpentine oil since the middle of the month, chiefly in connection with distinctly stronger American cable advices, and prices advanced considerably. A significant feature is that the upward tendency of the market during the past fortnight was more particularly reflected on forward contracts, covering the second half of this year. The price of spot spirit in London closed last year at about 60s. 6d. per cwt., and commenting on the market outlook in our issue of January 17, we suggested that possibly the worst of the downward movement for the season had been seen. This apparently has now proved to be the case, in spite of the unsettled American industrial outlook. Reserve stocks of turpentine in the southern markets have certainly been substantially reduced the last few months, although still amounting to about 30,000 barrels. This supply is apparently well under control, in spite of the commencement of new crop operations. Ample reserve stocks are still in existence in London, which is the more satisfactory for the trade, as the latter will not be for a while dependent on new crop spirit. Fluctuations during the season now coming to an end have again been unusually small; and there is no doubt that at the reason-

able level of prices recorded, the absorbing capacity of the consuming trades has appreciably enhanced. The assumption that the fair surplus stocks that will be carried into the new season are no longer regarded as an important restraining factor, has been strengthened by the fact that the discount on spot delivery has well-nigh vanished, while increased confidence in the stability of the market has been brought about by the material appreciation in the value for July-December contracts, which is now but little under that ruling for spot spirit. In the latter part of January there was a transient sharp advance which was the outcome of the restless feeling which had been aroused incidental to the American reports of serious damage having been caused to the trees in the turpentine producing districts, but prices which had risen to nearly 67s. for spot delivery subsequently slipped back gradually to the extent of about 3s. 6d. per cwt. in the neighbourhood of 63s. This week, however, the market at the opening sharply advanced to 70s. 6d. to 71s. The extent of the crop yield for the past season is problematical in the absence of official estimates, although the view has been expressed by an authority well conversant with the American industry, that the total yield should be roughly 5 per cent. in excess of that for the previous campaign. There has been a slight falling off in the deliveries at this end for some weeks past, but the returns since the beginning of the year show an increase compared with the returns for the corresponding period for several years past, which is indicative of the improved rate of consumption at a comparatively reasonable level of prices. As compared with this time last year, current prices still stand at a discount of roughly 12s. per cwt., while the London stocks at well under 19,000 barrels are not greatly in excess of the returns of a year ago. Our imports for the past year amounted to 22,637 tons, against 23,147 tons for the previous year. For the first quarter of this year the receipts amounted to 1,493 tons, compared with 1,533 tons last year. It is not expected that much new spirit will actually come on the American market for another month or so. We give below the approximate highest and lowest points touched in London for the last three years and so far this year :—

Per cwt.	1922		1923		1924		1925	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Highest ..	123	3	116	6	79	6	71	0
Lowest ..	61	3	69	3	57	0	60	6

The French exports for the season, or since May 1, 1924, to the end of February last amounted to 7,015 tons. Advices relating to the French industry have been of a more bullish character of late, old stocks having been reduced to small dimensions; weather conditions so far have not been propitious for the gathering of the gum, and estimates have been circulated that the new crop yield may experience a shrinkage of about 30 per cent. compared with the past year.

Business Changes

MR. F. B. CURRAN, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 29 Fossgate, York.

MR. R. LOWTHER, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. R. H. Smith, chemist and druggist, 396 Halliwell Road, Bolton.

A TRICK WITH TREASURY NOTES.—At Northampton Quarter Sessions, on April 17, a man named Pickford (who was sentenced to three years' penal servitude) was said to have visited shops under the guise of a detective searching for forged Treasury notes. At Leicester his attempt to victimise a chemist was frustrated by the latter insisting on retaining possession of the alleged forged notes until they arrived at the police station.

Council Candidates

II

WE commenced in our last week's issue (p. 581) the publication of biographical details respecting the ten candidates for the seven positions on the Pharmaceutical Society's Council that become vacant next month, together with their views on the issues before the electorate. We now give a further instalment, enabling our readers to compare the addresses of eight candidates in all.

Mr. Thomas Marns,

was born in Sunderland, in which town he served his apprenticeship to Mr. Charles Ranken, Ph.C. He then went to Northallerton as assistant with Mr. H. Fairburn, and thence to Malta, where he had further experience with Collis & Williams, Valetta. While in Malta Mr. Marns passed the examination for "assistant apothecary in the Island of Malta and its dependencies." Returning to England, he entered Westminster College, gained medals in pharmacy and *materia medica*, and qualified in January 1910. His next five years were spent with Boots, Ltd., four of them as manager of a Southampton branch; and he took

an active part in the formation of the Southampton and District Pharmacists' Association. In 1915 Mr. Marns purchased a business in Ealing; he has recently acquired an interest in two other retail businesses in the West of London. He is a member of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, vice-chairman of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, and a past-President of the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association (in which he has filled every office). Since his election to the Pharmaceutical Society's Council three years ago Mr. Marns has missed only one meeting, and that was through illness. He adds that he is anxious to be re-elected in order that he may look after the interests of the retail chemist, "who is, after all, the backbone of our Society."

Mr. Henry M. Lloyd

is in business at Merthyr Tydfil. He is the son of Mr. Henry Lloyd, veterinary surgeon, Dowlais, was educated at Merthyr College, and was apprenticed to the late Alderman R. P. Rees, J.P., Dowlais. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1894, after experience in London, Cardiff, on the Continent, and in the United States. Soon after he qualified he opened his present business, and since then has been connected with all local pharmaceutical and public movements, giving him great experience in municipal matters. Mr. Lloyd is also an optician, being a Fellow of the British Optical Association. The photograph that we reproduce shows him as President of the



MR. H. M. LLOYD

Merthyr Tydfil Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lloyd is also W.M. of the North Glamorgan Masonic Lodge, member of the Consultative Council of the Welsh Board of Health, and a governor of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. In sending his address he points out that he is the only Council candi-

date representing Welsh pharmacists, and that his candidature is supported by the Merthyr and Aberdare, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire branches. Mr. Lloyd's address is in the following terms:—

My representation of my colleagues in pharmacy during the past three years demonstrates that I am actuated by a strong and sincere desire to serve the best interests of pharmacists by advocating and fostering all movements having for their aims the advancement and protection of pharmacy. I have been loyal to the pledges made three years ago.

Speaking generally, I am in favour of an enlightened progressive policy, aiming at the material prosperity, the raising of the social and professional status, and the general improvement of the practice of pharmacy.

I am in favour of separating dispensing from the practice of medicine, and will, if necessary, urge the seeking of larger statutory powers in order that the public may be fully safeguarded and pharmacy elevated to its proper sphere. In this way only can we hope for a full recognition of our training, our qualification and our responsibilities to the public, and, as a consequence, command adequate remuneration for professional services rendered, whether they be for the private citizen or the State.

Mr. Lloyd urges the importance of pharmacists being united and well organised.

Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., Ph.C.,

was President of the Pharmaceutical Society when the European war broke out, and he had to carry on his duties in what was probably the most trying time in the history of the Society. Since he reverted to his position as an ordinary member of the Council he has not been so much in the lime-light, but there is little doubt that owing to his experience he has exerted a great influence on the deliberations of the Council. He is not engaged in retail pharmacy, but has for long been regarded as an expert on the educational problems connected with pharmacy. Mr. White favours us with his views in the following concise form:—

In reviewing the paragraph relating to myself in May 1922, I am pleased to note that the hopes and wishes I expressed on that occasion have been since realised, as regards the standard and the written papers for the Qualifying examination. We are also drawing a larger number of pupils from the secondary schools, as I anticipated.

I should like to see Latin retained as a compulsory subject of our Preliminary examination; but the educational system followed to-day in our secondary schools excludes Latin, and, if it were made a compulsory subject, we should restrict the number of pupils eligible in all other respects. The Council proposes to take steps to see if the position of Latin can be improved in our schools for the future.

As chairman of the Education Committee, I associate myself entirely with the recent by-laws and regulations, and feel sure that the members will find the Council have acted wisely in the steps they have taken.

I also consider the time has come when the Council should overhaul the constitution of the Society, which is out of date, particularly in regard to the confirmation of by-laws by general meeting. Seventy years ago the present method had some points to recommend it, but the confirmation ought to be a function of the branches, and not of a scratch meeting called under conditions which prevent it being truly representative of the membership of the Society.



MR. E. WHITE

Mr. John Ingham, Ph.C.,

was junior Bell scholar in 1868, the year in which John Moss was senior scholar. In the 1869 session Mr. Ingham was medallist in chemistry and pharmacy and in practical chemistry, and was awarded a certificate of honour in botany and *materia medica*. In due course he passed the Minor and Major examinations, negotiating the latter on November 16, 1870. Over thirty years ago he had a pharmacy built to his own design at 17 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.; it is an ideal position for a pharmacy, and the exterior is consistent with the characteristics that are appreciated in family business.

(An illustration appeared in the *C. & D.*, 1919, p. 1034.) He has been a frequent contributor to the trade Press on a wide range of questions, particularly those affecting pharmacy on its professional side. Mr. Ingham, in reply to our request for a summary of his views on questions of the day, writes as follows:—

That I am standing as a candidate for election on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is one of the greatest surprises of my life. Against my better judgment I have yielded to outside request. It is difficult to say, in a short address, all that is necessary. After sixty years' connection with the Society, I give place to no one as a loyal and consistent member, always advocating the objects for which the Society was founded, viz., the safety of the public, the education of the chemist with the safeguarding and the advancement of his rights and privileges. The Pharmaceutical Society is a voluntary one, and no registered person is compelled to join it; but it is wise for all to do so, because the Society's Charter gives it powers, confirmed and increased by more than one Act of Parliament, over all registered chemists; yet only its members have any voice in making or objecting to their by-laws, regulations, and other details which affect alike members and non-members.

I am not much at variance with the Council on its present educational policy, for, in my opinion, it is twenty years overdue. What I do object to is that after so many wasted years they have rushed through by-laws and regulations against a very large and intelligent opposition. Forgetting they were elected to carry out the wishes of the members, they have acted more than once as very dogmatic and autocratic directors of a limited company, with the result that there is great dissatisfaction fermenting in all parts of the country. I strongly condemn the by-law relating to the Major examination as an unjust and unnecessary interference with the rights of the individual, and maintain that the natural sequence should be continued. I stand specially for the rights and privileges of the open shop, the prestige and dignity of which includes the pharmacist himself, who at his best may be styled the efficient resultant of all the Pharmacy Acts combined with the Society's educational policy.

I would suggest that every member of the Council should be a practising pharmacist, and, as far as possible, the owner of a model pharmacy that we could all wisely copy. The title "chemist" is one of the "open shop's" legal privileges, or, rather, legal rights, and every effort should be made, and steps taken, to prevent it being confiscated.

I should like to see a greater point made of ethical conduct in the carrying on of our business, and I would exclude from membership all who cover unqualified employers, including limited companies, unless all the directors were qualified chemists. Our own honour and the spirit of "noblesse oblige" should prevent price-cutting, unneighbourly conduct and the multiplication of

needless branch shops. I think greater and more persistent efforts should be made to bring about a more cordial relationship between medical men and ourselves, with the object of separating prescribing and dispensing.

I consider the National Insurance dispensing to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, both as to remuneration and the quality of the service rendered. It is the duty of the Council to see to this matter. The Army, hospitals and many public institutions can make whatever arrangements they like as to the dispensing and distribution of drugs. The Army is a national affair, and therefore there is every justification for the control of its pharmaceutical service to be in the hands of qualified and trained chemists. The very commendable efforts that have been made since the war by our Council to bring this about are much to its credit, and must be continued. Hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, etc., require vigilant oversight of their dispensing departments; but until the general practitioner has given up supplying his patients, these public institutions will probably continue their own way as hitherto.

Mr. J. Cofman-Nicoresti,

one of the three nominees who have not previously sat at the Council table, was born in Roumania. He passed the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1918, and has since been an ardent advocate of modernisation of the Society's methods. At the meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy in London in 1923 Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti was one of the delegates, and took the opportunity of pressing the claims of international agreement in respect of the strength of "heroic" and other remedies. During the controversy that was waged concerning alleged inaccuracies in chemists' dispensing, the company of which Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti is a director came forward with an offer to analyse dispensed medicines for a nominal fee; and his part in the formation of the Institute of Chemist-Analysts is fresh in the minds of our readers. The Institute has been launched with Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti as its energetic secretary. The following is his address to the electors:—

I sincerely believe that it is useless to grumble and grouse, and that the only way to improve the status of pharmacy and the position of the pharmacist in this country is to change the present Council of the Society and elect energetic and progressive men who are prepared to fight for the interests of the whole of the Society and not for minor sections.

For the last twelve months I have been endeavouring to form a progressive party of seven candidates for the next election. I have failed in my attempt, but I shall not give in yet! In spite of my failure, I persist with this plan, and stand for the coming election in the hope that, if successful, many energetic young men may be encouraged to come forward at the next year's Council election.

I am extremely dissatisfied with the autocratic way in which the Society is conducted by the present Council. The recent by-laws have shown lack of goodwill on the part of the Council, while the regulations would seem to prove incapability and ignorance.

I also feel very strongly about the passive attitude of the Council towards the petty annoyances and continuous attacks on our professional status in connection with the analysis of dispensed medicines. The miserable stand they made when dealing with the position of the pharmacist in the Army, and with the Dangerous Drugs



MR. JOHN INGHAM



MR. J. COFMAN-NICORESTI

Act, can only be regarded with contempt. The Council's only policy seems to be unconditional submission to every demand and wish of the Privy Council and Government departments, no matter how extravagant or how derogatory they are to our professional interests. The Society's Council requires "spring cleaning," and it is up to the members to make a start.

Allow me to point out, however, that I do not claim possession of the power to change the members of the Council. I do not stand for any particular section or represent the interests of any organisation or local association. I promise, if elected, to keep a constant watch on all that is going on at Bloomsbury Square, and to represent and defend the interests of the average member and the Society as a whole.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Regulations for Section 2 (1908) Licencees

The following letter, dated April 20, has been issued by Sir William Glyn-Jones, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, to authorities authorised to grant licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908:—

I am directed to draw your attention to certain amendments to the Schedule of Poisons under the Pharmacy Acts which have been effected by an Order of Council approving a resolution of the Council of this Society.

The Order of Council was published in the "London Gazette" for March 31, and the altered Schedule came into effect on April 3. The particular amendments to which your attention is drawn are:—

- (1) The deletion of the word "medicinal" from the words "Arsenic and its medicinal preparations" occurring in Part I of the Schedule.
- (2) The addition to Part I of the Schedule of the words "Tobacco: any preparations or admixtures of (other than tobacco prepared for smoking and snuff) containing the poisonous alkaloids of tobacco."

Persons licensed under the provisions of Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, are entitled to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture which are poisonous by reason of their containing arsenic, tobacco or the alkaloids of tobacco. The effect of the two amendments referred to above is to bring into Part I of the Schedule all sheep dips containing arsenic and preparations containing the poisonous alkaloids of tobacco, such as weed killers containing nicotine.

In future, sales of these substances will be subject to the following restrictions:—

(1) The seller must before delivery enter or cause to be entered in the poison-book the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is required.

(2) The purchaser must be known to the seller or must be introduced by a person known to the seller.

(3) The entries in the poison-book must be attested by the signature of the purchaser and of his introducer, if any.

The following requirements as to labelling remain in force as hitherto:—The box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained must be distinctly labelled with the name of the poison, the word "poison" and the name and address of the seller.

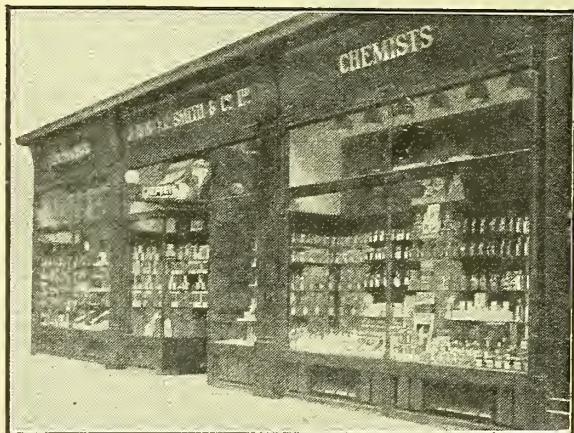
After January 1, 1926, the article must in addition be labelled with the proportion which the poison present bears to the total ingredients of the preparation.

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements constitutes an offence under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and this letter is being sent to all authorities authorised to grant licences under Section 2 of the Act of 1908 in order that they may take such steps as they consider necessary to acquaint licencees with the effect of the recent amendments of the Schedule.

Modern Pharmacies

J. Hunter Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow

THE business of J. Hunter Smith & Co., Ltd., which was formerly the retail establishment of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., has been transferred to new premises at 8 to 12 Glassford Street, closely adjoining the Trongate, the busiest thoroughfare of the city, and only one street away from Virginia Street, where "The Old Hall" was located practically from its foundation in 1805. When the wholesale business of the company was absorbed by T. & H. Smith, Ltd., in 1919, Mr. J. Hunter Smith, who had been manager of the retail establishment of the Apothecaries' Hall for eighteen years, removed the latter to the other side of the street. Crowded out by the demands for office accommodation in that central area, a still more favourable location has been found in what is one of the main arteries between the north and south of the Clyde, Glassford Street, and the premises have been acquired and excellently fitted out by Messrs. Hunter Smith. The handsome mahogany fittings are those of



the old Apothecaries' Hall, and the frontage extends to no less than forty-three feet, affording an unusual amount of window space well adapted for the development of the modern trend of retail pharmacy. The shop front is of polished Honduras mahogany with a base of black Belgian marble, and in design and proportion—including the beautiful lantern above the door, the motif of which, executed in leaded glass, is noticeable in the photograph—reflect the accomplished work of Messrs. Ross & Buchanan, A.A.R.I.B.A., architects, Glasgow. Due advantage has been taken of the circumstance that the new pharmacy extends to width rather than to depth to emphasise the acknowledged axiom that "the value of shop premises is largely a question of frontage," and that, as Lord Riddell has somewhere said, "half the rent is for the shop window." In accordance with the accepted principle also that "no window should be dressed over the 'line of eye,'" there is no lettering or decoration on the upper lights of the windows or door, all such detail being carefully prescribed by the architects—or proscribed, as seemed best. The result is harmonious and pleasing, while remaining eminently businesslike. There are six large glass-shelved windows, which are lit at night by sixteen of the new "x-ray" lamps of the British Thomson-Houston Co.; these can remain lit by automatic control after the pharmacy is closed. The great length of cased-in windows has given unusual space for glass wall-cases inside the pharmacy—all being easily accessible and the goods within easy reach. The storage accommodation occupies the same space in the floor below, where there is also a display saloon and fitting-room. The dispensing department occupies one end of the pharmacy, and has an ample allowance of daylight.

"PHARMACEUTICAL BOTANY," the new C. & D. book for students, is now on sale at 5s.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 23.

THE Mincing Lane produce markets since the reopening after Easter have shown little animation. Many items are marking-time, and the general tendency of prices continues in buyers' favour. The few changes in drugs include higher prices for Belgian valerian root to arrive. Agar agar, lycopodium, lobelia, senega and cascara sagrada are steady items. Menthol and camphor are inanimate. Beeswax continues very firm. Mazagan canary and Dutch caraway seeds are easier. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues restricted, the few changes including a further advance in bromides. Chloral hydrate is firmer inclined; hexamine and hydroquinone are steady; phenazone is cheaper in some quarters, and phenacetin continues easy. Salicin is 1s. lower. Among industrial chemicals most items remain dull, and with continued keen competition a number of products have declined. These include arsenic and acetic acid. Lead products continue weak, and sal ammoniac is cheaper. Pyridine is firmer, while creosote oil, carbolic acid crystals and solvent naphtha are easier. Several of the so-called vegetable oils show rather more business this week; turpentine has been active and much dearer; castor is dull and lower; coconut is firmer, and rape higher. Other market changes comprise an easier feeling in albumen, antimony and mercury.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bromides	Barium chloride	Albumen	Acetic acid
Cotton oil	Citronella oil (Cey., c.i.f.)	Antimony	Acid oils
Rape oil	Coconut oil	Bois de rose oil	Arsenic
Turpentine	Petitgrain oil	Canary seed (Mazagan)	Cedarwood oil
Valerian root (Belg.)	Pyridine	Caraway oil	Coumarin
		Carbolic acid	Creosote oil
		Castor oil	Lemongrass oil (c.i.f.)
		Citronella oil (Jv.)	Orange oil
		Clove oil	Sal ammoniac
		Dill oil	Salicin
		Lemon oil	
		Mercury	
		Methyl	
		salicylate	
		Naphthas (solvent)	
		Pepper (white)	
		Pimento	
		Shellac	
		Thymol	
	Steadier		
	Chloral hydrate		

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday :-

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	April 15	April 22
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.97 ¹ —11.98 ¹	11.99 ¹ —12.00
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.08—20.12	20.13—20.16
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22 ¹	94.80—94.85	95.10—95.20
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24d.	17 ¹ 2d.—17 ¹ 2d.	17 ¹ 2d.—17 ¹ 2d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	920—930	915—930
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22 ¹	263—268	258—261
Hong Kong	T. to £	—	27d.—27 ¹ d.	27d.—27 ¹ d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22 ¹	116.55—116.65	116.90—117.00
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	21 ¹ 4d.—21 ¹ 4d.	21 ¹ 4d.—21 ¹ 4d.
Lisbon ..	Escu.	53 ¹ d.	2 ¹ 2d.—2 ¹ 2d.	2 ¹ 2d.—2 ¹ 2d.
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.22 ¹	33.58—33.60	33.51—33.53
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86 ¹	4.78 ¹ —4.78 ¹	4.79 ¹ —4.79 ¹
New York	\$ to £	4.86 ¹	4.78 ¹ —4.78 ¹	4.79 ¹ —4.79 ¹
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	29.58—29.63	29.36—29.40
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22 ¹	92.00—92.05	92.50—92.60
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	28 ¹ 2d.—28 ¹ 2d.	28 ¹ 2d.—28 ¹ 2d.
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22 ¹	24.75—24.77	24.76—24.78
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	33.90—34.05	34.00—34.10
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22 ¹	24.80—24.95	24.80—25.00

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, April 22.—Business is quiet. Menthol has declined to \$11.00 per lb., and peppermint oil in tins to \$13.50. Cartagena ipecacuanha is cheaper at \$2.05 per lb., and podophyllum root has declined to 10c. Dandelion is cheaper at 19c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is higher at 23c. per lb.

BERGEN, April 22.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 35,700,000, against 36,800,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 65,526 hectolitres, against 75,296 hectolitres last year. The market for finest medicinal oil is firm at about 118s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for 1925 crop. The Lofoten catch is now finished.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is steady at 5s. per lb., and "off" No. 1 at 4s. 10¹2d. on the spot.

ALBUMEN.—Prime Chinese hen is easier, offering at 4s. 1d. per lb. on the spot, and afloat at 4s. 1d. c.i.f.

ALMONDS show little change. The total supplies are reported less than usual at this time of year, and holders anticipate being able to maintain prices until the new crops are available.

ALOES.—From a parcel of Curaçao just arrived, black capey is quoted at 60s., and dull liver at about 72s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—The undertone is easier, further concessions having been made for Chinese refined, both on the spot and for shipment. Parcels in warehouse are quoted about £60 per ton, while c.i.f. terms for shipment range from £49 to £50. Business is slow. Crude is also cheaper to buy, being quoted £37 to £38 for early delivery: a sale was effected at about £35 c.i.f. for near shipment.

BALSAM CANADA is steady on the spot, offering at about 5s. 6d. per lb., and to arrive 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

BISMUTH is very firm, the demand being apparently ample enough to take care of the current supply. The Convention price remains at 7s. 6d. per lb. for at least 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Fair green round offer at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and on c.i.f. terms, new crop is offered at about 6d. per lb. less than the foregoing.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is nominal, Japanese 2¹2-lb. slabs offering at 2s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 2s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) is steady at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction sale of 33 cases of Ceylon Mysore will be held at a broker's sale-room on April 30.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch for prompt shipment is offered at 31s. per cwt., and new crop for August-September at 32s. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady, with sellers of 1925 crop offering at about 58s. per cwt. c.i.f.; 1924 peel is about 65s. per cwt. in small lots, and slightly less for quantity.

CLOVES are quiet. Zanzibar offer on the spot at from 11d. to 11¹2d. per lb., according to quality; March-May shipment is quoted at 9¹2d. per lb. c.i.f., and August-October has been sold at 9¹2d. c.i.f. and sellers. Amboyna is in fair demand, and supplies are limited. Penang are slow, and prices easier. The landings during the week ending April 18 were nil, and the deliveries 50, leaving a stock of 11,614, against 38,815 in 1924 and 7,408 in 1923. So far this year the landings have been 3,181, against 31,176, and the deliveries 6,571, against 11,738 in 1924.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 18 that up to April 11 the catch at Lofoten is the most important since 1897, when it was 25,800,000 cod, against 20,600,000 this year. In 1924 it was 15,000,000, and in 1923 16,000,000. As to the production of steam-refined cod-liver oil, Lofoten this year shows a record, viz., 39,727 hectolitres, 2,337 boats finished the catch last week, but 4,091 boats are still continuing. Generally

the Lofoten fishery is finished at the end of April. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follow :—

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
April 11, 1925 ..	32,900,000	60,382 hectol.	6,207 hectol.
" 12, 1924 ..	33,900,000	70,339 "	8,623 "
" 13, 1923 ..	32,900,000	64,001 "	11,502 "
" 15, 1922 ..	28,900,000	52,628 "	9,008 "
" 9, 1921 ..	28,500,000	45,935 "	6,137 "

The market is quiet with an easier tendency since Tuesday. The official quotation, however, is 119s. per barrel c.i.f. London for non-freezing steam-refined liver oil. The improvement in the Norwegian krone continues. The exchange, which on April 8 was kr.29.90, is to-day reduced to kr.29.38 for the pound sterling. This is the reason why the price in sterling is unaltered, or even rising, whereas it is declining in kroner.

A Bergen advice, dated April 18, states that South of Finmarken the cod-fishing is now practically finished. Up to April 11, the production amounted to 60,400 barrels steam refined c.l.o., against 70,350 in 1924, 64,000 in 1923, 48,000 in 1922, and 45,950 in 1921, at about the same rate. Last year's catch at Finmarken was exceptionally rich, and it is not expected we shall have more than 100,000 barrels this year, against a total of 115,000 last year. Owing to the very low price in the spring of 1924 the Norwegian industry consumed considerable quantities of crude medicinal c.l.o. This year prices have been too high for the industry but, the consumption of steam refined c.l.o. for medicinal purposes is continually increasing, and last year 99,700 barrels were exported. The Norwegian exchange continues to advance.

GINGER.—African on the spot is offered at 62s. 6d. per cwt., and for May-June shipment 55s. c.i.f. has been paid. Japanese is 95s. spot, and March-May shipment 80s. c.i.f., London or Hamburg, with few buyers as this description does not bear comparison with African, and there is not likely to be much imported unless prices decline considerably. Fair washed rough Cochin is 100s., being steady. Jamaica on the spot is quoted at from 120s. to 140s. per cwt. as to quality; new crop is now landing

Lycopodium is steady at from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. per kilo on the spot.

LOBELIA is firm and scarce at 2s. 1d. per lb. on the spot; new crop is not due until September.

MAGNESIUM.—A moderate demand is reported, and makers' terms for English are steady at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots, and powder is about 4s. 9d. to 6s.

MENTHOL is quiet with sellers quoting Kobayashi-Suzuki at 45s. per lb., with the possibility of doing business at 44s. To arrive, 42s. 6d. c.i.f., is quoted, with buyers at 41s.

MERCURY.—Idle conditions have again characterised the market, while the recent scarcity on the spot has presumably been eliminated by the much larger arrivals so far reported this month, these being placed at over 1,500 bottles. The receipts last month were very small, amounting to 407 bottles, this making a total of 2,349 bottles for the three months, compared with 3,083 bottles for the same period last year. The re-exports for the first quarter totalled 1,388 bottles. Quotations on the spot have experienced no great change, varying from £13 10s. to £13 15s. per bottle. Offers of fair lines were made by the Spanish mines at £13 f.o.t. locally, and the same figure was asked f.o.b. by Italian producers, which is rather cheaper. Market prospects are uncertain, while it is suggested that supplies coming in are well held.

NUTMEGS and mace have been slow of sale, but with small stocks, particularly of mace, prices have been maintained.

PEPPER is steady, with sales of fair black Singapore at 5½d. per lb. on the spot. Lampung, Alleppy and Tellicherry are offered at 5½d., 6d., and 6½d. per lb. respectively. Lampung for August-October shipment has been sold at 5½d. c.i.f. White Muntok is easier, selling at 9½d. to 9½d. per lb. on the spot; sales to arrive in Indo May-July at 9½d. to 9½d., and August-October at 9½d. to 9½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO shows a tendency to ease, spot offering at 4½d. per lb.

RUBBER.—The nervous undertone shown last week has been further accentuated, and spot, after being done on Monday at 1s. 9½d. per lb., is now fully ½d. lower. The weakness is chiefly due to an absence of buying orders from America, and while spot still remains fairly steady, the forward positions have considerably declined. The statistical position is still very strong, stocks having again declined last week by 921 tons. The London stock now stands at 14,571 tons. Prices will no doubt recover somewhat after this sharp decline, but a further fall may be expected at any moment. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, 1s. 8½d. for April-May; June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 7½d.; October-December, 1s. 6½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—There is no alteration in the seed market, which remains exceedingly quiet, with prices as follows:—**ANISE.**—Spanish is 60s. per cwt. and Russian 60s. Levant is 49s. **CANARY SEED.**—Mazagan is easier with sellers at 26s. 6d. per cwt., but there is no demand; good bold Spanish is 34s. 6d. **CORIANDER SEED** has sellers at 15s. on the spot for Morocco; Malta is 55s. spot. **DILL SEED** is 21s. per cwt. **FENUGREEK SEED.**—Morocco is 16s. per cwt. **HEMP SEED.**—Manchurian is 17s. 6d. per cwt. **LINSEED.**—Morocco is 25s. 6d. per cwt. **MUSTARD SEED.**—English is offered at 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA.—Spot sales have been made at 2s. 5d. per lb., being steady.

SHELLAC is quiet, the spot value of usual standard TN orange quality being 262s. 6d. to 265s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 300s., superfine 350s., pure button 300s., AC cakey 260s., and GAL 260s. Futures show little change, with sales of May at 260s., and sellers of August at 242s. 6d. To arrive, TN for March-April delivery is quoted at 250s. c.i.f.

VALERIAN.—Much higher prices are asked for Belgian new crop to arrive, viz., 120s. to 125s. per cwt. c.i.f. Indian root offered a fortnight ago has been cleared, and there are no c.i.f. offers.

WAX, BEES'.—All varieties are very firm and scarce on the spot. Sales of Benguela are reported at from 170s. to 172s. per cwt. c.i.f. Quotations for Abyssinian have been made at from 173s. to 178s. c.i.f. Jamaica has been sold at £9 on the spot.

Essential Oils

THE demand continues slow and price movements are mostly in buyers' favour. Ceylon citronella is dearer to arrive, but Java oil is slightly easier. Among the articles quoted easier are: Bois de rose, Dutch caraway, clove, dill, lemon. Lower prices are current for cedarwood (c.i.f.), lemongrass and Sicilian orange.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” is dull and unchanged at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; drums at 2s. 3d. March-April shipment is unchanged at 2s. 4d. c.i.f., drums at 2s. 2d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Forward prices range from 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for 37 to 39 l.a.; according to brand. Best brands are obtainable at 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. on the spot, but business seems to be confined to the cheaper grades of oil.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—The forward position is firm after the recent decline. On the spot, cheaper offers are made at from 16s. to 16s. 6d.

CARAWAY.—Dutch double-rectified is cheaper at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. German oil is offered at lower rates.

CASSIA on the spot is unchanged at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 7½d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. Forward prices range from 7s. 3d. c.i.f. upwards.

CEDARWOOD.—Lower offers of American are made c.i.f. to arrive at from 2s. 9d. per lb. in drums to 2s. 10½d. in cases. Cases on the spot are obtainable at 3s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is steadier at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., and for shipment the higher price of 2s. 4½d. c.i.f. is now asked. Java oil is nominal at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. For shipment 3s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CLOVE.—English distilled is slightly easier at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is unchanged at from 21s. to 22s. per lb., and 17s. 6d. c.i.f. Algerian is quoted at 27s. to 28s.

GINGERGRASS in original pots is unchanged at 8s. 3d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent. natural esters, is quoted at from 29s. to 30s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—According to reports from the source, demand has been quiet and prices have declined with offers at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot values range from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., as to brand.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is cheaper to come forward at 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive and spot at 4s. 5d.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been sold at 8s. 9d. per lb., and hand-pressed at 17s. 6d.

MINT.—Japanese dementhrolised Kobayashi is unchanged at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Suzuki at 15s. March-April shipment is steady at 14s. 3d. c.i.f., April-May at 14s. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Prices of Sicilian sweet are lower at the source, owing to lack of demand, with offers at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot from 9s. 6d. to 10s. is quoted. West Indian sweet is scarce at 9s. to 9s. 3d. on the spot. Forward quotations range from 8s. 6d. to 9s. c.i.f. Californian sweet (distilled) in 400-lb. drums, is quoted at 6s. spot.

OTTO OF ROSE.—There appears to be difficulty in fixing prices of flowers for the next Bulgarian crop, and two meetings have taken place between distillers and cultivators. At the second meeting, all the distillers were present except one. The cultivators insisted on 11 levas per kilo, while the distillers refused to pay more than 8 levas (the price paid last year). There was no agreement, but the distillers hope that by unanimity their offer will be accepted. On the spot, "own distillation" is obtainable at from 40s. per oz. upwards. Unbranded otto is offered at from about 25s. to 35s.

PALMAROSA is quoted at 14s. 3d. per lb. in original pots.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil has been sold at slightly under 60s. per lb. this week on the spot.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan on the spot is a shade firmer at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. in original cases.

SPIKE.—Spanish is unchanged with sellers at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

WORMSEED.—American on the spot is unchanged at 15s. 6d. per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries named during the period April 16 to April 22 inclusive:—
 Anise, star (Ch.), 5 dm.; bergamot (It.), 66 cs.; bois de rose (Fr.), 5 cs.; camphor (Fr.), 31 dm.; cedar (U.S.), 3 cs.; cinnamon (Seych.), 8 dm.; citronella (Burm.) 3 dm., (Br. Ind.) 5 dm., (Jv.) 6 dm.; clove (Holl.), 1 dm.; dill (Germ.), 1 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 3 dm., (Réunion), 11 dm.; juniper berry (Germ.), 2 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 3 cs., 1 dm.; lemon (It.), 174 cs., 4 x 2 1/2 cs.; mandarin (It.), 5 cs.; mint (Jp.), 140 cs., (Ch.), 10 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 35 cs., (It.), 2 cs.; peppermint (U.S.), 3 cs., (Fr.), 10 cs.; petitgrain (Holl.), 3 cs., (Paragy.), 2 cs.; kuromoji (Jp.), 10 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.), 47 cs.; undescribed (Germ.) 33 cs., (U.S.) 16 cs., (Sp.), 5 dm., (Fr.) 8 cs., 1 dm.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are current spot quotations (duty-paid):—

	per lb.		per lb.
Acetophenone ..	10/9	Hydroxycitronellal ..	30/- to 35/-
Amyl salicylate ..	3/1 to 3/3	Ionone 100% ..	18/- to 19/-
Anethol ..	4/6	Ionone α ..	35/- to 36/-
Aubepine ..	10/6 to 11/6	Ionone β ..	35/-
Benzaldehyde ..	2/7 to 2/9	Iso-eugenol ..	15/- to 15/6
Benzyl acetate ..	2/4 to 2/6	Linalol ..	21/-
" alcohol (industrial)	1/9	Linalyl acetate ..	24/- to 25/6
" (pure)	2/3	Methyl anthranilate ..	8/- to 8/6
" benzoate ..	2/7 to 2/9	" salicylate 1/5 (tons) to 1/7	8/-
" butyrate ..	13/6	Musk ambrette ..	35/-
Bromystrol ..	9/3 to 9/6	" ketone ..	40/-
Citral ..	9/3 to 9/6	" xylo ..	9/3 to 9/9
Citronellol ..	18/6	Phénylethyl alcohol ..	14/6
Comarum ..	14/9 to 15/7	Rhodinol ..	40/- to 60/-
Eugenol ..	10/- to 10/8	Safrole ..	1/6 to 1/7
Geranyl acetate ..	14/6	Terpineol ..	1/6 to 2/-
Heliotropine ..	5/6 to 5/9	Thymol ..	18/6
		Vanillin ..	24/- to 24/6

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BROMIDES show a further big jump in prices, and the position appears to be quite firm. Otherwise the market shows no change of importance. Business has been restricted in volume.

ACETANILIDE continues fairly steady on spot at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. with occasional business.

AMIDOPYRIN is maintained on spot at about 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., but the market is quiet.

ASPIRIN.—A fair volume of business is reported, with dealers obtaining about 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity, for good brands.

BARBITONE.—The demand on spot remains poor, and quoted rates in the neighbourhood of 12s. 6d. are something above actual sales prices.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) continues steady but quiet, with dealers offering at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—The spot position holds steady, with material practically free from chlorine very limited in supply, for which holders are asking 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged, with the market still quiet; dealers offer at about 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

BETANAPHTHOL.—Resublimed is steady, but sales are small; five-kilo parcels are about 3s. 6d. per lb.

BORIC ACID.—The reduced prices of British makers, as notified last week, continue in force.

BROMIDES.—Further advances in dealers' prices are recorded, and the position holds firm; ammonium is from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues to be quoted on spot at about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity, with a moderate business being done.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steadier, with dealers' prices holding at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per lb. for duty paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID.—Dealers are offering spot parcels of B.P. crystals at about 1s. 4d. per lb., less 5 per cent., with some business being done.

CREOSOTE (B.P.). is steady, but showing little activity, with dealers quoting down to 2s. 2d. per lb. in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE varies on quotation on spot, with single lb. bottles at 8s., and quantities down to 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE has been called for occasionally in small lots, with dealers' prices about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

HEXAMINE is steadier this week, with cwt. lots quoted at 2s. 7d. per lb. and ordinary lots of about 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is very steady, with some indication of prices hardening; to-day's quotation from dealers for one-cwt. lots is firm at 3s. 11d. per lb., and slightly less for large business.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers are offering quantities close up to 2s. 8d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 10s. per ton, net; market quiet.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Prices have an easy undertone at 1s. 5d. per lb. for ton lots.

METHYL SULPHONAL is irregular on spot, with isolated offers down to 19s. per lb., while other holders are still quoting up to 21s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—No further change in spot prices of American in 200 lb. barrels as quoted at 7s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder), in one-cwt. kegs, is quoted on spot at 2s. 2d. per lb., while small lots are offered up to 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is steady, with a fair business passing at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., in free bottles and cases.

PHENACETIN.—Spot holders appear to have some difficulty in obtaining their quoted rates of 4s. 8d. to 4s. 11d. per lb., and actual sales prices would be under these figures.

PHENAZONE.—Some spot holders have reduced their prices, with quotations down to 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per lb.; market is irregular and unsteady.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady as offered at about 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., according to quantity, but business is slow.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is very steady, and fair business continues, with prices for large quantities in drums from 7d. to 7d. per lb.; small lots, 7d. per lb.

RESORCIN is steady but not at all active, with dealers' prices ranging from 4s. 9d. per lb. and upwards.

SALICIN.—Makers have reduced their prices by 1s. per lb., quoting pure at 14s., 28-lb. lots and upwards being 18s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) continues fairly steady, with business being done at cut prices; dealers quote five-cwt. lots at 1s. 4d. per lb.; smaller quantities, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SALOL is steadily held on spot as quoted at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.)—Dealers' prices are still quoted from about 2s. per lb., according to quantity, with occasional business passing.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) is very steady, with business satisfactory; crystals and powder are quoted at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL shows no further reduction, at about 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., but the market remains quiet.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss is quiet but steady as offered at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—Some dealers are still offering large parcels at about 11s. 2d. to 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent.; British makers' prices are higher than these rates.

TERPIN HYDRATE is quiet, but prices are steady at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL, in 14 lb. tins, continues to be quoted on a quiet market at about 15s. to 16s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent).—Dealers' prices for spot material are about 24s. to 25s. per lb., with little business passing.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following:—Butanol, £2.250; butyl alcohol, £1.502; cocaine hydrochloride, £1.242; ethyl aceto acetate, £79; heliotropine, £439; hexamine, £193; isopropyl alcohol, £288; phenacetin powder, £747; rhodine cryst., £616; sodium salicylate powder, £1.118; sodium benzoate, £215; thorium nitrate, £247; vanillin, £666; undescribed chemicals, £2.661. Entered for warehousing: Acetyl salicylic acid, 35 cs.; hexamine, 40 cs.; phenazone, 10 cs.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 22.

THERE has been nothing but small and unimportant business since the Easter holidays, and in the majority of items the tone is decidedly dull. Prices of a number of articles show a further move in buyers' favour, and competition for orders is unusually keen.

ACETIC ACID is cheaper again, and there is nothing like the usual volume of business on the market. 80 per cent, technical, £39; 80 per cent, pure, £40 per ton, in barrels; pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £67 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE continues very steady, and a fair business has been done on a small scale at about £74 10s. to £75 per ton for B.G.S., in drums.

ALUM on spot from dealers is offered at about £9 5s. per ton for lump, in casks; the demand is small.

AMMONIA ALKALI from British makers, for home consumption only, is unchanged at £6 15s. per ton, in free bags, f.o.r.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady and moving in small lots on spot at about 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has been moving fairly well, with dealers asking about £28 per ton for grey galvanising, in casks.

ARSENIC shows a further big drop in quoted values, and the outlook is anything but promising. Cornish white powdered is now quoted at about £22 per ton f.o.r. mines, but no business of importance would touch that figure. Continental is quoted on the other side at £20, and importers could sell well under the spot figure of £22. One very big order of about 800 tons was booked at about £17 per ton, c.i.f. U.S.A. port, and other business has been done under £19 in that country. The general opinion is that the price may reach to much lower figures than at present quoted, although it is not suggested that it will reach the pre-war figure of £9 per ton. At the present figure production from the ore is not economic, but the stuff produced as a by-product must be shifted at some price.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent prime white crystals) is offered on spot at £10 to £10 5s. per ton. Continental prices, on the other hand, are a shade firmer.

BARYTES is steady but not at all active. Dealers quote at £3 7s. 6d. to £5 5s. per ton, to arrive.

BLEACHING POWDER is dull, with dealers quoting about £9 10s. per ton for 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady on the basis of about £24 15s. to £25 5s. per ton f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. The March exports amounted to 8,910 tons, against 4,271 tons for February and 7,261 tons for March last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady, with dealers doing a fair business in imported at close up to 78s. to 79s. per cwt., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

EPSOM SALT is very steady on quotation and a fair business has been transacted: commercial quality, in free bags, spot, £4 12s. 6d. per ton; B.P. quality is 25s. per ton more.

FORMALDEHYDE (40 per cent. volume) is persistently dull and the position leaves much to be desired: dealers quote at about £41 per ton, ex wharf, in barrels.

GLAUBER'S SALT is rather quiet, but the spot price is steady at about £3 10s. per ton, in single bags, for commercial.

LEAD PRODUCTS have received very little attention from buyers for some time and the market is rather weak as quoted: lead acetate, brown, £43; white, £44 per ton, spot; red lead and litharge, about £43 10s. per ton; white lead, dry, about £44; ground in oil, about £45 per ton, c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID keeps steady, with dealers doing a fair business on spot at about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—The spot price for 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums, continues steady at £30 per ton, with business being done.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is a bright item, with prices fully maintained: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s. to £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 to £26 10s. per ton, spot, in casks.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE continues to be offered on spot and for shipment at close up to 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality, in drums, has met with some call, dealers quoting about 6d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE has been subdued of late, but prices on spot are still at about 7d., or a shade less.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Further material reductions in prices for all grades are recorded, and at these new values the market is receiving attention from buyers: dog-tooth crystals, £40; medium, £37; fine white crystals, £23 per ton, spot.

SODIUM ACETATE is steady, and business has been as good as can be expected, with dealers' prices, ex store, about £21 10s. per ton.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices continue unchanged and inquiry shows some little increase: pea crystals (photographic), £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs, to arrive; commercial quality, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers' price for four-ton lots of pure crystals is £14 per ton.

SODIUM NITRATE remains quiet, with prices unchanged: 90 per cent. £13 5s.; refined, about £13 10s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent, basis).—Market lacks business. London quotation is about £23 15s. per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE shows no change in quoted values, with the market still flat: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £13 7s. 6d.; broken, £14 per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is steady with a moderate inquiry. American or Sicilian crude is £5 10s. per ton delivered Manchester. Quotations for refined stand at £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for Sicilian flowers and £7 15s. for roll, delivered from London warehouse. The March imports of crude sulphur were 8,746 tons, against 10,472 tons for February and 3,110 tons for March last year.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pyridine has been active and is firmer. Creosote oil, carbolic acid crystals and solvent naphthas are easier. Generally the market is distinctly dull. ANILINE OIL shows no change, but is quiet, with dealers competing with British makers' prices of about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per lb., naked. BETANAPHTHOL continues to be quoted at about 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., but is not steady. TOLUOL is steady and continues to find some business: pure, 1s. 9d.; 90's, about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon. XYLOL: pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market flat. CREOSOTE OIL shows a further reduction in prices, with the market very flat: ex works, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon and f.o.b. 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CARBOLIC ACID crystals (39° to 40° C.) have weakened again on a dull market: f.o.b., in bulk packing, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb.: crude 60's, 1s. 6d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID is steady but not active: 97 to 99 per cent, about 1s. 9d. per gallon; pale, 95 per cent, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon; dark, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

NAPHTHALENE is unsteady and meeting with but little demand: flakes, about £15 per ton. Pure MÉTHYL ALCOHOL to arrive is quoted by dealers at £50 per ton, in drums, with hardly any inquiry about. PYRIDINE is a shade firmer this week, with good business on the market: firm at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per gallon. HEXAMETHYLENE is steady but dull, with dealers offering at 2s. 10d. per gallon. PITCH.—There is more inquiry for next season, with few sellers, and the market quotation varies from 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b., according to district.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ONE or two items show some revival this week both as regards business and values. There is still a dull tone in most products. American turpentine shows a big jump on an active market. ACID OILS are quiet, with values lower: coconut and palm kernel, 40s.; groundnut, 37s.; soya, 33s., all spot. CASTOR.—Market still flat and prices cheaper: pharmaceutical, 67s.; first pressings, 62s.; second pressings, 61s., all spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. Coco-

NUT is improving and closing with a firmer tone: deodorised, spot, 50s.; Ceylon, 46s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 53s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON is firm, with prices advancing: deodorised, 50s. 6d.; common edible, 48s. 6d.; soap-making, 46s. 6d.; crude, 42s. 6d., all spot. GROUNDNUT continues firm at unchanged prices: deodorised, spot, 55s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 52s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is a little brighter and closing steady: deodorised, 47s. 6d.; crude, 42s. 6d., all spot. PALM.—Prices show but little variation on the week, but the market has remained on the quiet side: Lagos, 39s.; softs, 38s. 9d.; mediums, 39s. 6d.; hards, 40s. 3d.; bleached, 41s. 6d., all spot. RAPE is dearer and closing firm: refined, 54s. 6d.; crude, 51s. 6d., all spot. SOYA.—Prices unchanged, but the market is brighter, deodorised, 49s.; crude, 43s. 6d., all spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices quoted show but little margin on the week, but the market closed quiet and not at all steady. On spot, 46s.; April, 44s. 9d.; May-August, 45s. 3d.; September-December, 44s. 4d. Hull: on spot, 45s.; May-August, 44s. 10d.; September-December, 44s.

TURPENTINE.—Strong rising markets in America, with the Savannah quotation put up to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, while some very active buying was effected there by consumers, influenced our market, which rose steadily, and as much as 72s. 3d. was paid at one time on Tuesday, although the close on Wednesday was 70s. 6d. and May 69s. 6d. Wide fluctuations took place for July-December, in which dealings were of no great importance. It is reported that the American stocks were further considerably reduced. The London deliveries were small for last week, 1,400 barrels, making an aggregate of 28,824 barrels for the year so far. Stocks were reduced to 18,433 barrels, which, with 500 barrels afloat, made the London visible supply 18,933 barrels, against 14,520 barrels a year ago. Home consumers have been buying more freely, and there seems to be a feeling of a further rising market for a while; sellers are cautious. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, remains quiet on spot at 61s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Conditions in this section remain fairly steady, although business is distinctly quiet. Some items may move a little in buyers' favour in the near future. BENZOL stands firm, with supplies limited. Crude 65's, about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; pure, about 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Business slow and prices unchanged: 950 gravity, £4 2s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE continue firm: wax, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale, 27s. per cwt., c.i.f., and upwards, United Kingdom port. PARAFFIN OILS are very steady: American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d., ex tank, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. buyers' barrels filled free; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES are quiet, with values as quoted unsteady: white to snow white, £56 to £60; amber and green, £24 to £26 10s.; red vet, £21; dark stiff green, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—The market is weak as quoted: special No. 1, £33; No. 1, £30; No. 3 half-white, £26; No. 4 half-white, £18 per ton, barrels and drums free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are easier and quieter: 90 to 160 1s. 3d. per gallon; heavy 90 to 190, about 1s. 1d. per gallon. LUBRICATING OILS.—Market unchanged but rather dull: Pales, £12 to £24; reds, £14 to £26; dark cylinders, £15 10s. to £35 per ton, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is steady to firm as quoted at £18 15s. per ton, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., ex wharf, London.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOWS, ETC.—Australian tallow on spot continue to move in buyers' favour in values, and business remains flat. South American products are also dull at the quoted values. Fish oils are very quiet. BONE GREASE.—Market continues dull, with values slightly lower: pale water, 40s. 6d.; brown water, 39s.; benzine, 38s., all spot. NEAT'S FOOT OIL is firm as quoted for shipment at about 5s. 1d. per gallon, c.i.f. LARD OILS.—Quiet, with values unaltered: English, under 5 per cent., 63s.; pale horse oil, 45s. per cwt., London. FISH OILS.—These products have remained quiet in demand and prices quoted are rather weaker: Coast cod, 33s.; brown whale, 32s. 9d.; dark whale, 30s. 3d., all spot; Japanese, in cases, 28s. 9d. c.i.f.; Norwegian cattle-feeding cod-liver oil, 83s., c.i.f. London; pale herring, maximum 2 per cent. free fatty acids, 77s., c.i.f.; red, transparent, 69s., c.i.f.; whale oil, No. 3, maximum 15 per cent. f.f.a., 75s. 6d.; No. 4, 65s., c.i.f.; seal oil, No. 1, base 2 per cent., maximum 5 per cent. f.f.a., £36 per ton, c.i.f.; cod-liver oil, ruby red (brown), filtered, 77s., c.i.f. TALLOW (Australian).—Business has been very slow and spot values show a further reduction for all kinds: on spot, fine mutton, 46s. 6d.; sweet beef, 45s.; good mixed, about 44s. to 44s. 3d.; inferiors, about 40s. 6d. to 40s. 9d. South American tallow cheaper and dull; first beefs, 43s.; second beefs, 42s.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Industry

IN consequence of certain Greek cultivators having decided to introduce the cultivation of the rose in Greece, and sending an agent to the Bulgarian rose valleys to buy 1,000,000 cuttings, the Bulgarian Government recently hurriedly passed a law prohibiting the exportation of rose tree cuttings, in response to urgent requests from persons interested in the rose oil industry. A battle is raging between the rose cultivators and the producers of essence. The former demand that the price of petals for next season be fixed at the present price of wheat, that is 11 levas per kilo. The producers are not willing at the moment to agree to pay more than 8 levas per kilo, in view of the official complaint made by the consumers in France of last season's price of oil and the threat that the French market will have to look for other sources for their supply, unless the Bulgarian producer lowers his prices. Several meetings between cultivators and producers have taken place, but no agreement has yet been reached. The price paid for petals in 1922 was 4.50 levas, this rose to 6 levas in 1923, and 8 levas in 1924. Further areas have been planted with rose trees this season, and both cultivators and essence producers are very optimistic as to the future of this trade.

Moscow Chemical Trade

REPORTS from Moscow state that the chemoal market shows a firm tendency, and the available stocks are sufficient to meet current demands. The following prices were paid, for one ton, ex warehouse, Moscow, in roubles:—Bleaching powder (32 per cent.), 306.70; carbolic acid, 2228.90; caustic soda, 243.55; copper sulphate, 401.53; ferrous sulphate, 74.50; sulphuric acid (32 per cent.), 74.15; nitric acid (16 per cent.), 589.70; hydrochloric acid (18 per cent.), 109.70; ammonium chloride, 1020. Transactions were concluded on the basis of a 25 per cent. cash payment, and the rest in bills.

Egg Albumen and Yolk

FACTORIES in China making preserved egg were most prosperous in 1918-19, when large shipments were sent abroad. The American tariff put in force two or three years ago has had considerable effect upon the trade. In fact, the industry is suffering badly, a number of plants being closed. Five kinds of egg products are being made in China, liquid yolk containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of boric acid, liquid yolk containing 12 per cent. salt and 2 per cent. boric acid, sprayed yolk manufactured by machinery, dried yolk and dried albumen. During the prosperous years about 5,000 tons albumen and 12,000 tons liquid yolk were annually produced in China, besides quantities of the other products mentioned. Now about 6,000 tons liquid yolk containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. boric acid, 1,000 to 1,200 tons liquid yolk containing 12 per cent. salt and 2 per cent. boric acid, 1,500 tons of sprayed yolk, 1,000 tons of dried yolk and 2,500 tons of dried albumen are being produced. Present production is about half that of five or six years ago. The following figures show egg products exported from Shanghai during the first three quarters of 1924:—

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Albumen, moist .. (piculs)	5,334	14,017	9,624
dried	476	11,267	8,842
Egg yolk, moist	7,090	76,956	33,458
"	87	2,770	3,255

The following figures show the exports of egg albumen and yolk from all China during each of the last three years:—

1921		1922		1923	
Piculs.	Val. Hk. tls.	Piculs.	Val. Hk. tls.	Piculs.	Val. Hk. tls.
392,822	11,785,093	432,314	12,993,541	377,535	12,367,458

The following figures represent exports of egg products from Shanghai during 1922 and 1923, by quarters:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Egg albumen (1922) .. (piculs)	4,483	16,459	15,201	4,748
(1923)	1,396	13,953	12,362	6,723
Egg yolk (1922)	7,856	64,440	57,038	18,663
" (1923)	6,078	57,107	33,189	16,840

Exports from Shanghai to foreign countries in 1923 amounted to 21,944 piculs of dried albumen, 12,401 piculs of moist albumen, 9,569 piculs of dried yolk, and 103,603 piculs of moist yolk.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

By-Laws Regulations

SIR.—Mr. Jules Cofman-Nicoresti said in your last issue (p. 591) : "At the special general meeting held in February I warned the members present that, if they passed the by-laws, the Council would not give the slightest consideration to their views. . . . Time has proved my prophecy to be true." Mr. Jules Cofman-Nicoresti at the same meeting made us understand that, to use his own phrase, he knew something about "terminological inexactitudes." We can only surmise, however, that he does not use words in quite the same sense as we are accustomed to do in this country. Surely, members of Council who, in many cases, give more hours of service for their fellows in a week than Mr. Jules Cofman-Nicoresti does in a year, might have the truth spoken about them when the truth is so easily available. We know from acute experience that every suggestion put forward at the delegates' meeting was faithfully considered, and Mr. Jules Cofman-Nicoresti knows this too; and, if he knows it, why does he say the opposite? In this country, it is still the custom to accept the rule of the majority, even though it may support something not quite agreeable. Some material good will arise out of the experience of the delegates' meeting; the branch consultation and delegates' conference must be placed on a practical and effective basis vastly different from our first experience. This is a job for constructive statesmen which histrionic fireworks will not prevent.—Yours, etc.,

London.

T. MARN.
HERBERT SKINNER.

SIR.—I do not know that, in all the correspondence which has taken place on the new by-laws and regulations, sufficient consideration has been given to the one point, above all others, which, to my mind, revolutionises the training leading up to the registration of those who are entitled to keep open shop under the Pharmacy Acts. The Pharmacy Acts were enacted to regulate the sale of poisons to the public, and it is unlawful, under these Acts, for any person not so registered to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons. We, as registered chemists, are in consequence of this examination recognised by the State as a buffer between the public and the procuring of scheduled poisons, either by retail sale or on the order of a medical man. All our examinations for registration have up till now been designed to this end; and prior to entry, proof had to be forthcoming of a period of training "in open shop," without which no one could present themselves for examination. That is all registration meant—training in open shop, education and examination, and in consequence the right to keep open shop. The new regulations, under certain conditions, provide for registration without any open shop training whatsoever; and one wonders what the Council can have had in their mind when they contemplated and made possible such an extraordinary condition of affairs as the possibility of a pharmacist being able to keep open shop who may never have been in an open shop in his life. Let us try if we can find some reason which could possibly have influenced the Council to such an unthinkable and, to the minds of many of us, such an unpardonable step. The registration of the apothecaries' assistants is too recent to be forgotten, but of late years there has arisen another class of pharmacist, a rapidly increasing body whose work is not keeping open shop, but is the dispensing and compounding of medicines—poisonous or otherwise—for patients in public institutions. These men need not be registered under the Pharmacy Acts—many of them are, of course—but at the moment training under

those of their number who are registered pharmacists is not accepted without "open shop" training in addition. If pharmacists in public institutions have by any chance asked for recognition of their training of students for entrance into pharmacy, it has now been granted to them on a most generous scale, and on terms and conditions which cannot be emulated in any private pharmacy or by any firm or body corporate unless on payment of a premium. Under the new regulations (Part IV, Ph.C. Exam., Par. 25) :

"A candidate must . . . produce . . . a declaration . . . that he has been trained under the direct supervision of a pharmacist for 2,000 hours . . . in the dispensary of a hospital or similar institution *under conditions* which have been approved for the purpose of the Council." Again (Par. 28) :—"Candidates for the Ph.C. examination not registered before 1925 must have entered into articles of pupilage with a pharmacist *entitled* to carry on business as a chemist and druggist."

This latter means that when pupilage becomes compulsory for the Society's examinations, a student may become the pupil (premiumed?) of a pharmacist who is entitled to carry on business as a chemist and druggist, but who in reality is the head of the dispensary of a hospital, and by spending 2,000 hours in training, becomes entitled to enter for the Ph.C. examination. Conditions in Part III of the regulations for the Chemist and Druggist examination are similar, with this exception—that for the lower qualification 4,000 hours spread over two years is required; the 2,000 hours for the Ph.C. course may apparently be 40 weeks \times 50 hours each = 10 months. If my interpretation of these regulations be correct, a new method of registration for keeping open shop will be introduced which was never contemplated under the Pharmacy Acts, and which will give to students trained in the dispensary of a hospital a privileged position they can never obtain in a retail pharmacy. It throws into the hands of institutional pharmacists an easier and shorter method of training premiummed students than can possibly be given in open shop, because no retail pharmacist can possibly afford to give 2,000 consecutive hours to the training of a pupil and at the same time give the attention necessary to the conduct of his pharmacy. Entry to pharmacy will be made easier, and competition in keeping open shop will be increased in a profession which is already over-manned, by students trained purely from the scientific side of pharmacy rather than from the method intended by the Pharmacy Acts, that of keeping open shop for the sale of poisons. If I remember rightly, the delegates' meeting at the B.P.C. in London gave a clear and distinct indication to the Council that nothing less than 4,000 hours' shop training would be entertained by the craft, and that this 4,000 hours was their irreducible minimum. But the considered opinion of a delegates' meeting seems to carry no weight with the present Council, who are a law unto themselves.—Yours faithfully,

Perth.

JOHN J. FORBES.

SIR.—It is very encouraging to read that one association of pharmacists (the West Kent) advocates some "change" in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society. I think "reform" might have been a more suitable word here than mere "change"—in fact, a real pharmaceutical spring clean! "Circumspice!" Our organisation and status are inferior to those of most Continental countries, and even young countries like Canada and the United States of America. Even powers like Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Roumania have acknowledged the professional independence of pharmacy. What is there that prevents this much-desired consummation in England? We see nurses and auctioneers afforded Royal patronage and given charters of a more or less exclusive character. Surely the danger of the untrained and unregistered is as great in the pharmacy as in the auction room! There is much talk at times by the Society's representatives about our "status." What a commentary on that is afforded the public, when it is duly reported in the Press that ordinary policemen have the power at any moment of inspecting our D.D. registers! This is perfectly true,

and the D.D. Acts have cancelled the provisions of our Charter of 1843. The three new candidates may point the way to better things. Good luck to them!—I am, etc.,
A. J. M. (22/4).

Poisons from Surgeries

SIR.—Mr. George F. Corrall (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 592) writes that a medicine prescribed by a doctor and dispensed by a chemist does not bear a "poison" label, nor the proportion of the ingredients, no matter how much poison it contains. He might have gone a step further, and referred to medicaments supplied from a doctor's surgery without any regulations at all; we often see medicine bottles, either tablespoons or parts, which have contained poisonous liniments, sometimes even without the formality of a red label to indicate external use. This is far more dangerous to the public than the minute quantities of poison contained in preparations sold over the counter.—Faithfully yours,

LABELLIT (20/4).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

A Tumbler Mystery

Sodium citrate (*C. & D.*, April 11, p. 557) is not the only offender. I have seen pint and half-pint measures neatly cracked round when used for making up a 1-6 solution of pot. bicarb. Sudden low temperature was an easy but not quite satisfactory explanation. The glass vessel before cracking gives out a peculiar "ring" when touched with the glass stirring rod.—H. E. M. (14/4).

Thomas Hood

In your issue of April 18 "Xrayser II" mentions that Thomas Hood has some likeness to Keats, and consequently some claim to be a real poet. Were Thomas Hood Scottish or Irish, and not a poor cockney, nobody would dare place Tennyson, Kipling or any known poet above him. An enlightened democracy dare not give his due to the author of "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt." . . . A national mausoleum in which Byron and Shelley could also be placed would be one of the greatest additions to our national treasures.—Carol A. Cofman-Nicoresti.

Warning

Buyers of string-bound all-bristle shaving brushes are warned against the latest artful dodge, by which an all-bristle (apparently) string-bound shaving brush is offered at a ridiculously low price. The writer, having dissected one, finds the interior length of the bristle short at about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. down, and the length carried out with a small bundle of fibre, which is held in position by a tube of paper, over which the string goes. The butt end of the bristle is burnt off and glued; it is not easy to detect as fibre. Immersion in water would find such a brush out in ten minutes. The bristle itself is packed with a wooden plug. The article is offered at about 7s. per doz.—H. A. B. W. (16/4).

A Plausible Scheme

A plausible scheme is being resurrected. It commences with a letter from a firm publishing a magazine. The letter states that an article is being published on the particular business concerned, adding, "Your name has been brought before us." It proceeds to ask for data on which to build the article. The next step is a letter of thanks for the data and a request for illustrations. No suitable blocks being available, authorisation is sought to take photographs and make blocks at a charge of "only 2s. 6d. per square inch." A little thought will show that a dozen illustrations of, say, 7 in. by 5 in. mean a £50 liability. If two or three whole-page blocks are made, this sum is quickly doubled. Firms receiving these communications should ascertain the total liability they are incurring, and secure a guarantee of circulation before signing any authorisation form.—X. Y. Z. (22/4).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

A Resinous Gargle

Many thanks for the reply (*C. & D.*, March 21, p. 437) under the above heading. I tried several ways of compounding it, and was thankful the customer (a fastidious one) was satisfied with what I did. That there was a better way I know from the *C. & D.*—J. W. H. (25/3).

SIR.—The best way to dispense the gargle of "J. W. H." (*C. & D.*, March 21, p. 437) is: Dissolve the potassium chlorate and alum in the bottle first, then add 3j. of acacia mucilage and make up to 3vij. with water. Shake, then pour in the tincture of myrrh through a paper funnel and give one shake.

Yours, etc.,

LONDONDERRY (25/3).

[Our correspondent enclosed with his letter 3iv. of the gargle prepared in the way he suggests. It should be noted that the method given in our issue of March 21 does not involve the use of any extraneous ingredient.]

Legal Queries

G. C. S. (17/4).—Ergo-apiol capsules are a preparation of ergot, and come within Part I of the Poison Schedule. If these are not supplied on a doctor's prescription it is necessary to obtain the signature of the purchaser, who must be known to the vendor or introduced by someone who is known. It is legal to sell the capsules.

W. J. H. (8/4).—Tr. opii B.P. on a National Health Insurance prescription comes within the Dangerous Drugs Act and should be entered in the Dangerous Drugs register. There is a special exemption from entering in the prescription book by the Amending Act, 1923. If you, however, do enter it in the prescription book, a cross reference only is needed in the D.D. register, which is the simplest way of registration.

C. J. E. (18/4).—The Dangerous Drugs Act regulations were drawn up by civil servants without knowledge of medical and pharmaceutical technicalities of prescriptions, hence the wording of the Regulations is sometimes confusing. A prescription ordering "dimorphin, hyd. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 3j. mitte 3ij." actually states the total amount to be sent, and for the sake of informing the inspector, who is usually without any technical knowledge, it is better to add to your entry the note, "2 grains."

W. G. P. (15/4).—(1) COUGH MIXTURE LABEL.—The chloroform in this results in a diluted chloroform water and need not be declared on the label. The morph. hyd. is 1 in 1,750. (2) You may use a slip label giving the particulars required by the Labelling Order, but care must be taken not to omit it. The wording should be: "This preparation contains morph. hyd. B.P. Poison, 1/1,750," with any other wording you feel needful to minimise the effect on the purchaser. (3) The declaration on the second label should be "Tr. camph. co. B.P. Poison, 1/40."

R. S. C. (3/4) asks whether it is legal for a registered limited company trading as "Y, Limited," "The X Pharmacy," to issue an optical advertisement under the heading, "The X Pharmacy under the qualified direction of Mr. —," there being no mention in the advertisement of Y, Limited, and Mr. — not being a registered chemist. [As Y, Limited, are not openly identified with the advertisement, no question arises as to their description. Nor is there any objection to the use of the words "X Pharmacy," as these are the description of the place, and not of the person carrying on business at the place. As regards "Mr. —," however, this description of him as "qualified" seems to be a clear case of his "assuming, using, or exhibiting a name, title, or sign implying" that he is a registered chemist, when he is not a duly registered chemist, and this is not legal.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. B. D. (6/3).—**FURNITURE CREAM.**—This preparation is a suspension with an odour recalling that of acetic acid and turpentine (about 10 per cent.). The solid constituent is antimony chloride, approximately equivalent to one ounce of liq. antim. chlor., B.P. '85, in the pint. There appears also to be a little linseed oil and alcohol present.

W. & H. (28/3).—**EMBALMING SOLUTION.**—We do not know what "oil" is used for embalming. It is, however, usual to employ formalin solutions such as the following:

Formalin	176 oz.
Glycerin	64 oz.
Borax	40 oz.
Boric acid	16 oz.
Potassium nitrate	40 oz.
Eosin solution (1 per cent.)	1 oz.
Water to make	8 gallons.

J. G. C. (30/3).—**BUTTON LAC** is one of the forms in which lac, an Indian product, appears in the market. Shellac is a better-known form.

E. S. B. (30/3).—**LAVATORY BOWL CLEANSERS.**—We have not examined the various salts used for cleaning lavatory basins, but we think you will find they usually consist of caustic alkali.

P. J. A. (31/3).—**RESTORATIVE POWDER.**—This powder, stated to have been used in Germany during the war to stimulate workers in factories is in the form of colourless minute crystalline granules, decidedly acid in taste. It loses 22.6 per cent. when dried at 100° C. and leaves 65.6 per cent. on ignition. These figures considered with qualitative tests conform with its consisting of sodium acid phosphate, NaH_2PO_4 . Citrates, which are suggested as a constituent, are absent.

Spearmint (1/4).—**CARBOY COLOURS.**—The following are from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and are the quantities of ingredients for two gallons of distilled water:—
Red: Iodine 5ijj., potass. iod. 5ijj., ac. hydrochlor. 5x.
Blue: Cupri sulph. 5iv., liq. amm. q.s. Ammonia is added to the copper sulphate, dissolved in 2 pints of water until the precipitate at first formed is redissolved.
Canary: Picric acid 3ij. *Orange*: Potass. bichrom. 5xvj., ac. nitrici 5vij. *Green*: Nicoli sulph. 5ijj., ac. sulph. 5vj.

F. H. A. (2/4).—**PRICE OF OLIVE OIL.**—The method of pricing olive oil in the *C. & D.* Retail Price List illustrates the advantage of a scientific costing method. If the prices were arranged on the usual flat rate the olive oil would be sold at 4d. per ounce, and unless there is a reasonably big turnover the line would never show the average profit upon which the list is built. The price should be 4½d., but chemists prefer in such items to eliminate the ½d. The highest quality of olive oil provided for is unusual, as chemists usually find the "sublime" suitable for all retail purposes. The price per gallon does not cover wastage while in the pound price with which you compared it allowance is made for the loss on the division of a gallon. The price in the *C. & D.* costing system is adjusted to the turnover.

W. W. (4/4).—Your interpretation of the apprentice's position up to July 1, 1926, under the new regulations, is correct. As the apprentice has already served one year there seems no purpose in having an indenture drawn up now as it cannot affect her future in any way. It should be noted that the 4,000 hours do not begin to count until after registration as a student.

J. W. A. (7/4).—**GLASS ANTI-DIMMING PASTE.**—The formula you send for glass anti-dimming paste was devised by a Government department in the United States during the war for use on gas-mask eye-pieces and goggles. Marine oil is heavy petroleum. The potassium sulphonate is obtainable from a chemical manufacturer such as The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

J. C. (2/4).—(1) You will find information regarding Winchester and Corbyn bottles in the *C. & D.*, January 17, p. 107. (2) There are several places in London where courses on bacteriology can be taken by external students. King's College, Strand, is an example.

H. H. (3/4).—There is a practical examination in pharmaceutical chemistry in Part II of the Qualifying examination, viz., volumetric work of the British Pharmacopoeia.

G. H. (4/4).—**VANISHING CREAM.**—The best way to make an ordinary vanishing cream without attempting to get the "sheen" effect is to liquefy 10 grams of stearic acid in 70 c.c. of boiling distilled water. Add liq. ammon. fort. 5 drops to glycerin 10 c.c., and stir into the hot liquid, continuing to stir until cold. Whipping up the paste with a small percentage of soap solution yields a more creamy appearance. The cream should be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours.

A. D. (7/4).—**COUGH ELIXIR** (*C. & D. D.*, 1904), No. 2.—The formula for this is as follows:

Syr. scillæ	5vij.
Tr. camph. co.	5iss.
Vin. ipecac.	
Ac. phosph. dil.	aa. 3j.
Spt. aether. nit.	5x.
Spt. chlorof.	3iv.
Ext. chlorof.	3iv.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	5x.
Glycerin.	3xx.

H. C. B. (8/4).—**ESSENCE OF VANILLIN.**—

Vanillin	3vj.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	5x.
Distilled water	3xx.

Dissolve the vanillin in the spirit and add the water. Colour with caramel colour B (Williams Bros.) gr. viii.

Nemol (8/4).—The selling price of 4 doz. bi-palatinoids of the kind you mention would be 1s. 11d., plus the container.

T. G. S. (17/4).—**PRESCRIPTION PRICING.**—The following is the price on the *C. & D.* Costing System for single and double quantity of the prescription you send:

	A	B
	d.	d.
Phenazon.	10.0	18.0
Am. brom.	2.5	4.0
Caffein. cit.	6.0	11.0
Aq. chlorof.	3.0	5.0
Container	2.0	2.0
Dispensing oncost	8.0	8.0
	<hr/> 31.5d.	<hr/> 48.0d.
	<hr/> 2s. 8d.	<hr/> 4s.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1875

Introduction of Salicylic Acid

The dominion of "elegant pharmacy" has been extended; antisepsics and deodorisers may no longer boast of an exclusive privilege to be as disagreeable and abominable as they please; an aristocratic first cousin to carbolic acid has entered into trade, and is rapidly proving to demonstration the superiority of "blue blood." The advent, commercially, of salicylic acid as a substitute for carbolic acid may well be regarded as a great stride for those who cultivate "elegance" as well as utility and efficacy, for the former substance appears to possess a degree of antiseptic power equal, if not superior, to that of the latter; and, while carbolic acid possesses a disagreeable smell and other unwelcome properties, salicylic acid appears as a crystalline powder, nearly colourless, possessing a very faint sweet taste, and almost without any injurious action on the health. We are indebted to the Germans for this conquest, whose labours have been summarised and presented before the Medical Society of the State of New York by Dr. Squibb, in the form of a "Note on Salicylic Acid" which has been printed in advance of the usual "Transactions."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Cassia Bark, Commerce of.—China is the largest producer of cassia, and contributes over 65 per cent. of the world's supply. It is grown in some parts of Kwangtung province, especially around Loting on the West River. The bulk of China's cassia, however, comes from Kwangsi province. The chief producing region is the district south of the West River, between Sinchow and Tenghsien, and the country around Pingnan, Taiwu and Yulin. Canton is the collecting centre for Kwangtung and Kwangsi cassia, and the trade there is controlled by the Native Cassia Guild, which works in conjunction with the Canton British Chamber of Commerce in settling all disputes regarding weight, quality, etc., and in compelling the native growers and dealers to improve their methods of cultivation and preparation. French Indo-China is the second largest producer of cassia, and, with China, furnishes practically all of the exports. So important has the trade become that its product has been given the separate name of "Saigon Cassia," to distinguish it from "Chinese Cassia." The name is derived from the city of Saigon, which is the centre of the trade in Indo-China. Saigon cassia is much superior to that grown in China; it is thinner, contains more oil of cassia, and its flavour and odour are more nearly like those of true cinnamon. An easy method of distinguishing between Chinese and Saigon cassia is to treat the ground bark with boiling water and stir; the Chinese cassia will leave a large deposit of fibrous material at the bottom of the cup, while the deposit left by the Saigon cassia will be much less. The deposit from the Chinese cassia is rather glutinous in appearance and touch, whereas that from the Saigon cassia is granular and free from glutinous properties. Varieties of cassia are found in India, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, but they are not important commercially. Hong Kong is the greatest cassia market of the world, and most of the cargo collected at Canton and Saigon is sent to Hong Kong for transhipment. The tree is propagated by seeds in nurseries, and when a few inches high is planted on the hillside, where it requires no care or fertiliser to aid its growth. In six to seven years it reaches a height of 7 ft. or 8 ft., with a trunk about 5 in. in diameter, when it is cut down at the roots. The roots are then covered up, and after five years the tree has reached its former growth, when it undergoes another cutting. The life of the tree is about 30 years. The bark is stripped off by running a knife along the branch on both sides, and then gradually loosening it. Stripping takes place every five years, but if the demand exceeds the supply, trees in their fourth year will be skinned. The cutting takes place during 40 days around March/April, and new season sales are made commencing April/June. As soon as the bark has been cut from the trees, the thin epidermis should be scraped off, thus permitting the cargo to dry a nice yellow-brown colour. If the skin is allowed to dry with the bark any length of time, the outside will show black and have to be scraped off subsequently. Some unscrupulous dealers will not remove the skin until after the cassia is dried, as they think to gain about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. in weight. Cassia is packed, as a general rule, in standard cases of half a picul (66½ lb.) net. The cases are apt to be frail, and must be carefully inspected, and, if necessary, repaired at Hong Kong. Broken cassia is sometimes packed in pressed bales of 224 lb. net, and sometimes in bundles of one picul net (as in the case of cinnamon). Bales and bundles are usually wrapped with matting. Great Britain and the United States are the two largest pur-

chasers of cassia, although the former re-exports large quantities of the prepared spice. The Mediterranean countries of Europe consume cassia in considerable amounts, as they seem to prefer its more pungent flavour to that of true cinnamon. Egypt, India, Australia and New Zealand, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies also take smaller shipments. Saigon cassia is shipped from Hong Kong to North China ports in considerable quantities. The chief use of cassia is that of a spice in flavouring food preparations. It is ground or cut into a coarse powder and, either alone or mixed with cinnamon, is sold as "cinnamon." It is used to flavour medicines, liqueurs and chocolate.

Cassia Buds are the dried fleshy ovaries of cassia seeds, and are pressed in at one end, so that they somewhat resemble cloves in shape. They are used as a spice in confectionery manufacturing. Cassia twigs are simply the branches which are too small to strip, and are important only as an article of local trade. They are used in cooking by the Chinese. The buds are also used chiefly by the Chinese, although some export shipments have been made to Europe and America.

Castile Soap is a vegetable soap consisting chiefly of sodium oleate. It is made by saponifying olive oil with sodium hydroxide solution, the resultant soap being salted out with brine. The genuine product, imported from Marseilles, is in white or greyish-white bars, which become more translucent and horny in texture on keeping. Sapo durus, of the British Pharmacopœia, is a hard olive oil soap, its chief use being in powder form as a pill-excipient. The toilet "White Castile" soaps of commerce are mostly factitious, being made from coconut oil. The colouring of mottled Castile soap is due to iron compounds.

Casting Vote.—When, at a meeting, there is an equality of votes for and against a resolution, the chairman is, in certain cases, given an additional or "casting" vote in order that there may be a majority decision one way or the other. The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, does not give the chairman at a company meeting a casting vote; but the company's articles of association should always confer this right upon him, both at directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings. The casting vote may be exercised by the chairman in addition to any other vote he may have, either on a show of hands or at a poll. In some cases a casting vote is allowed by statute. For example, the chairman of a municipal council has a casting vote, as also has the chairman of a meeting called to elect a mayor, an alderman, or the chairman of an urban district council. The Speaker or Chairman presiding in the House of Commons has a casting vote if, upon a division, there is an equality of votes; but, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor does not have the same right.

Castor Seed and Oil.—The castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is a native of India, but is found growing in tropical and subtropical countries generally. British India appears to furnish almost all the castor seed for world markets. During the pre-war years the average export was about 120,000 tons, and the chief portion was taken by Germany and Great Britain; fair quantities were also imported by Belgium, United States and Italy. During the war exports of castor seed from India fell off, while those from Brazil, where the climate is very favourable, increased from an almost negligible quantity in 1913 to 4,000 tons in 1918. During the war, with the interruption of international trade with Germany, Belgium and Russia, the chief remaining importers were Great Britain, Italy and the United States, but the quantities were below those of pre-war years. Since the war, exports from India, which had averaged about 100,000 tons, declined to 10,000 tons in 1920, but improved to 85,000 tons in 1922, which brings India once more almost up to the previous level. In the interval Brazil had gained a noteworthy place in international trade. During this recent period, the United States and the European countries just mentioned took all available supplies of castor seed, excepting those destined for Germany. It is impossible, however, to define exactly

the German imports of castor seed, as they are not treated separately from other oilseeds in the Customs returns. The cultivation of the castor-oil plant excited increased interest in many countries during the war, and many experiments were made with the view of extending it where climate and soil are favourable; the improvement in utilisation of castor oil has been a concurrent factor. Castor oil figured in India's export trade much earlier than castor seed, 20,000 lb. being sold at the East India sales in 1804 at a price which works out at 22s. 6d. a gallon. In 1889-90, 2,664,900 gallons of oil were exported, but the primitive methods of extraction and inferior quality of the oil (due in part to deliberate adulteration) turned the scale thereafter in favour of the export of seed. In 1912-13 the total had fallen below a million gallons, of which nearly the whole went to the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. The export figures from India for the last five years are shown in the following table:

	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Gallons ..	1,007,001	1,658,539	297,029	306,346
Value ..	£92,504	£298,102	£66,093	£50,918
	1921-22	1922-23		
Gallons ..	193,459	602,877		
Value ..	£27,410	£97,491		

The following figures show the exports (in tons) of the principal producing countries (also imports into Germany) for the past sixteen years:-

	Great Britain	Belgium	France	Italy	Germany	India	Brazil
1924 ..	4,001	4,314	3,305	223	3,170	2,131	**
1923 ..	3,831	4,283	2,568	169	2,213	2,105	**
1922 ..	4,178	3,315	2,099	103	† 3,722	* 1,015	**
1921 ..	3,887	1,218	2,085	360	—	780	607
1920 ..	4,130	460	2,387	431	—	1,585	654
1919 ..	2,789	93	518	560	—	1,565	1,368
1918 ..	5,635	—	30	96	—	9,664	3,770
1917 ..	4,342	—	260	190	—	6,965	668
1916 ..	3,084	—	557	326	—	8,819	328
1915 ..	3,064	—	1,019	300	—	4,362	8
1914 ..	6,830	‡ 2,240	2,470	346	† 4,767	4,052	—
1913 ..	10,818	4,281	3,483	522	9,376	4,049	—
1912 ..	*	4,204	3,054	643	8,449	4,515	—
1911 ..	*	4,474	3,043	557	7,532	6,075	—
1910 ..	*	3,862	2,878	469	6,824	4,800	—
1909 ..	*	5,567	2,958	226	6,718	4,710	—

* Included in "other unspecified oils" prior to 1913.

† Twelve months ended April 30, 1922.

‡ First six months. § Imports only.

** No specific figures available.

Imports into Great Britain (tons) were:- 1924, 2,287; 1923, 4,699; 1922, 2,515; 1921, 510; 1920, 420; 1919, 354; 1918, 5,246; 1917, 3,474; 1916, 5,701; 1915, 763; 1914, 845; 1913, 1,399; 1912, 1,350. There were practically no exports from Germany in recent years. During 1924 France imported 19,416,900 kilos. castor seed, from which a total of 8,156,200 kilos. castor oil were produced in French mills.

A good deal of the Indian-pressed oil is retained for home consumption, chiefly as a lubricant and an illuminant. Large quantities are also used for leather dressing and in the manufacture of Turkey red oil. There are a large number of small oil mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and Madras working with castor, in addition to two or three European managed concerns. Centres of production of castor oil exist in the chief industrial countries (England, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, U.S.A.). Medicinal castor is expressed at Hull, Marseilles, Mannheim, Boston, and in Belgium and Italy. "Cold-drawn" castor oil only is suitable for medicinal use, since if the seeds are pressed hydraulically between hot plates the poisonous principle ricin is present in the oil. To prepare medicinal oil the castor-oil seeds are graded so that when passed between rollers set to size the shells are cracked off and blown away by compressed air. The comminuted seed is then expressed cold, and yields about 33 per cent. of castor oil in the first pressing. It is usual to give two expressions between cold plates and one between hot plates, but the last (hot) pressing is not used medicinally. The cold-pressed oil is

refined by treatment with steam to coagulate protein and enzyme (lipase), and is filtered when cold. To obtain bright, almost tasteless, oil careful selection of seed is necessary, and oil from Italian seed gained a great reputation on this account. Indian seed has generally been of lower grade in recent years, the demand for castor oil having increased enormously for lubricating purposes, particularly to give body to thick paraffin oils which otherwise thin rapidly on heating. Colour is not detrimental in castor oil for use as lubricant, and extraction by solvents is now done on a large scale, particularly at Hull and in Boston, U.S.A. By direct extraction the yield of oil is increased by the amount left in the press cake (8 per cent. to 10 per cent.), which otherwise would be wasted or would require special solvent treatment.

Castorum is the dried preputial follicles of the beaver, *Castor fiber*. The principal supply comes from Canada, and the greater portion of the import trade is in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Co., under the auspices of which a public auction is held annually in London. There is no medicinal use for castorum in this country, but it is held in some therapeutic repute on the Continent, though it is mainly employed in perfumery manufacture. Judging by the demand at the last public auction in December, the use of castorum on the Continent is well maintained.

Catgut consists of the submucoid layer separated from sheep's intestines, one or several strips of this prepared tissue being twisted into a strand of catgut (which is actually sheep-gut). Catgut consists chiefly of collagen (about 70 per cent. of which is convertible into gelatin by boiling with water), with 10 per cent. of other proteids, and 2 per cent. of fats, resins, and waxes. Catgut is the basis of nearly all absorbable ligatures and sutures, though kangaroo or other animal tendons are at times preferred instead. The source of surgical catgut is the upper third or narrow end of the sheep intestine, commencing at the stomach, and some eight yards long. It is subjected to various processes, known as stripping and conditioning, to clean and supple the intestine before it is split into smooth-side and rough-side half-guts. A "thread" of tissue is pulled off from the smooth-side gut. The various operations are manual, and consist in soaking in water and weak alkali, squeezing between fingers, scraping, and sliming the half-guts over blunt edges. The first operation removes the inner spongy mucous layer, the later workings soften and remove the outermost serous membrane and the underlying muscular layer, so that of the original four-layered gut only one, the submucoid layer, remains in when the strips are ready to spin into threads of catgut. The strips which may be bleached, are cut to length, and several twisted (or spun) together while still moist and dried while stretched between pegs. The rough strand is finally hand-polished. Hardened catgut, which is more resistant to absorption, is generally made by immersion in a bath of chromic acid or one of its salts, the modern method being to "chromicise" the separate strips instead of the twisted catgut, as thereby the hardening is more even. Two types of chromic catgut, "medium-hard" and "extra-hard," are now distinguished, the number of days indicated on the label being approximations which vary according to tissue sutured. No. 2, medium-hard chromic catgut, will normally hold its stitches (i.e., retain its integrity) for ten to twenty days, while "extra-hard" chromic catgut should be good for thirty or forty days. The original methods of Lister and other surgeons of preparing and sterilising catgut have been abandoned. Modern routine sterilisation includes heating to a temperature of 305° F. for an hour (usually in hot oil) to destroy spores. Catgut is put up in sealed glass tubes or in sterilised envelopes. The sizes and kinds for different tissues are given by Dr. F. B. Kilmner, the size being for sewing a single

The C&D Commercial Compendium

layer, except where specifically mentioned as passing (through and through) all layers in a single suture:—

Number	Kind	Tissue or Organ
00 ..	Extra hard ..	Skin (subcutaneously)
0 ..	Medium hard ..	Skin ("")
0 or 0 ..	Medium hard ..	Peritoneum (alone)
0 or 1 ..	Medium hard or plain	Skin (through and through)
0 or 1 ..	Extra hard, reinforced by silk	Stomach, intestines and glandular tissue
1 or 2 ..	Extra hard ..	Peritoneum (through and through)
2 ..	Extra hard ..	Cervix, vagina, kidney

Standard catgut tubes hold five feet of material, but large tubes containing ten feet and small (half-metre) tubes are also available. Special sutures with needles sent out in curved tubes are commonly known as emergency sutures. Catgut tubes are of two kinds, "boilable" and "unboilable." "Boilable" tubes contain chloroform as a preservative, and the material therein is stiff. Non-boilable tubes contain alcohol or other antiseptic fluid with sufficient water to maintain the catgut soft and pliable, and on this account cannot be boiled, as this would cause the catgut to swell and soften. The opening of tubes and envelopes of catgut calls for training in bacteriological technique, to prevent contamination. Before surgical use it is necessary to ensure that the catgut is soft as well as sterile. The periods required for softening are:—

	Time in Minutes		
	Size 0	Size 1	Size 2
Immersion in sterile water	½ to 3	3 to 6	4 to 8
Between folds of wet sterile towel (wrung out by hand)	3 to 10	10 to 40	15 to 60
Immersion in 60% alcohol	8 to 30	15 to 50	25 to 80

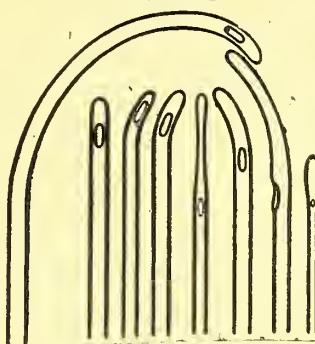
Catechu.—The drug known in pharmacy as pale catechu, and in general commerce as terra japonica or gambier, is obtained from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, Roxb., by making an aqueous extract, and when the extract has somewhat hardened, cutting it into cubes about 1 inch in diameter. These are of a pale cinnamon hue, and sometimes more or less adherent and darker-coloured at the edges and surface. The ash varies from 2 to 6 per cent., 5 per cent. for the whole drug being the B.P. limit, but 8 per cent. is the limit of ash for powdered catechu. It is imported from the Straits Settlements via Singapore, being chiefly produced in the Rhio Islands and the Malaya Peninsula. It is sometimes supplied by the Chinese dealers in an imperfectly dried state, with the view of getting profit out of the water, and under such conditions the cubes become agglutinated. The chief constituents are catechin 7 to 33 per cent., not identical with the *acacia catechin* of cutch, and 22 to 50 per cent. of catechu-tannic acid. Catechin is incompatible with gelatin, iron salts, and alkalis. Small lozenge-shaped forms of pale catechu are sometimes met with in commerce, which are used in the East for chewing with betel pepper leaf. These contain starch, the presence of which is excluded by the B.P. tests, and they are therefore not permissible for use in pharmacy. The U.S.P. refers pale catechu to *Ouroouparia Gambir*, Baill., which is merely a synonym for *Uncaria Gambier*, Roxb. Catechu is largely used in the tanning industry and in dyeing. In solution it can be distinguished from black catechu by the presence of a fluorescent substance, gambier-fluorescin, which can be removed from an alkaline solution of catechu by shaking with petroleum spirit, this substance not occurring in black catechu. Some pale catechu is also obtained from *Uncaria acida*, Roxb.

BLACK CATECHU, commercially known as cutch, is an extract prepared from the heartwood of *Acacia Catechu*, Willd., and in the South of India, Mysore, Bengal and

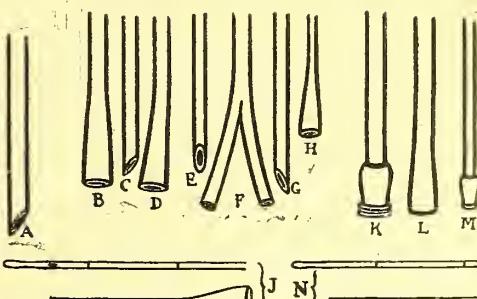
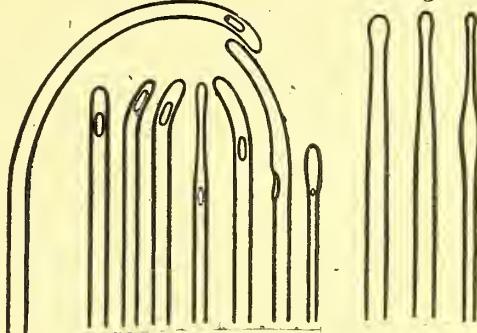
Guzerat, from *Acacia Suma*, Kurz. The tree is widely diffused in India, Burma, and the hotter and drier parts of Ceylon; also in the forests of Eastern Tropical Africa from the Soudan to Abyssinia and Mozambique, but in none of these regions is it utilised for making black catechu (nor for the bark), so largely used for tanning purposes in India and Burma. The wood is, or used to be, largely used for fuel on the Irawadi steamers. The Burmese catechu from Pegu is considered to be the best kind. Cutch occurs in commerce in irregular masses of a dark brown colour having a shining conchoidal fracture. It is partially soluble in cold, but almost entirely in boiling water, and not less than 60 per cent. should be soluble in 90 per cent. alcohol. The percentage of ash should be the same as in pale catechu. The constituents of gambier and cutch are very similar. A form of catechu obtained from *Acacia Catechu* in Northern India, prepared at Kumaon in the same way as gambier, but in flaked masses, has a pale colour like pale catechu, but can be distinguished by the absence of gambier fluorescin (Pharmacographia, 2nd ed., p. 242), but it only rarely appears in the London market. A cutch is also obtained from the bark of *Rhizophora Mangle*, Linn., and *Ceriops Candoliana*, Arn., and known as mangrove cutch, which is used for dyeing purposes, since like ordinary cutch it contains more colouring matter than pale catechu. The use of black catechu is admissible in the Eastern and North American divisions of the Empire for making the official preparations for which catechu is directed to be used in the B.P.

Catheters.—These instruments are manufactured either from a cotton or silk foundation, as described under

Catheters



Bougies



A—Buckston Browne's bicoûde catheter. B—Silk cylindrical catheter. C—Black coudé. D—Silk-woven coudé catheter with funnel end. E—Buckston Browne's aboule catheter. F—Double-channelled catheter. G—Lett's catheter. H—Urethral pipe. J—Shadowgraph (Marshall's) catheter. K—Half-light and half-dark bougie. L—Silk aboule bougie. M—Ventra aboule bougie. N—Shadowgraph (Marshall's) bougie.

"Bougies," or entirely of rubber, the latter form being cast in glass moulds. A most important point is the eye. In the best instruments this is woven on a mandril;

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

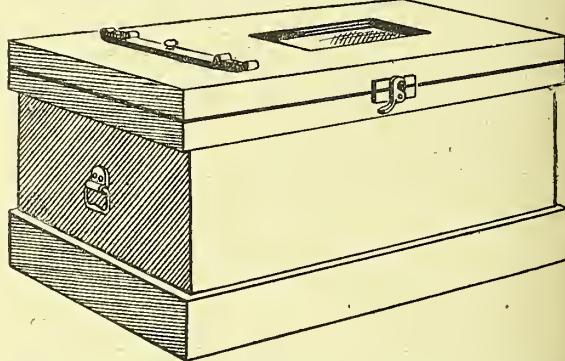
in the cheaper kinds the eye is cut with bent scissors. A correct eye should be level with the shaft, bevelled on both sides, and the size should equal the diameter of the instrument. The ideal catheter is one that is not too hard. It should be pliable, and have no whalebone feel, but be doughy to the touch, and there should be little or no glaze on the surface. Absolute smoothness, both externally and internally, is most important. Cheaper forms of catheters, highly glazed on the surface only, are quickly affected by the urine, and become painful in use. Rubber catheters are quite soft, but the walls should be sufficiently thick so as not to be compressible and thus constrict the bore. The eye in this type is of even greater importance than in the silk or cotton variety, as if not properly bevelled it will cause bleeding. Rubber catheters are usually cylindrical, but can be made in other shapes. In all varieties the space between the eye and the end should be completely filled, making it impossible for any matter to lodge in it. The distaff end should not be completed with a bone mount, but cut obliquely since: (1) If correctly cut it shows when the coudé is lying properly on the base of the bladder walls with the eye uppermost; (2) the urine passes away in a semi-circular stream; (3) the bone end cannot be kept aseptic. Surgeons frequently order a Jaques (so-called from a British firm of rubber manufacturers, Jaques, Coles & Fanshaw, now defunct) with non-aseptic ends, it being in some cases impossible to pass the instrument without a stilette, which, in the case of rubber catheters, must pass quite to the apex, or curling would result. This does not apply to silk catheters, although a stilette is often used to alter the shape and make them firmer. In this case the stilette should be cut so that it does not come within a quarter of an inch of the eye. Shadowgraph catheters are largely used. The simplest aseptic method is to wash the instrument in soap and water, rinse in clean water, and suspend in a 1-1,000 solution of bi-cyanide or perchloride of mercury. Another method of sterilising is by boiling, but this procedure soon ruins the instrument. A method of boiling in oil has long been in use, but it is troublesome, although effectual. Various lubricants have been used, such as carbolic oil and sterilised soft paraffin (with 5 per cent. of eucalyptus oil), the latter class being the better, as petroleum preparations adhere to the surface of the catheter for a greater distance down the urethra than anything else. To store catheters, shallow drawers having several divisions are best, keeping each shape and size together. In 1922 the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association adopted a standard English catheter gauge with an equal gradation between the sizes and a definite relation to the Weiss gauge and the French gauge. The Association states that the difference between each size is based on sixty-fourths of an inch. The complete range runs from No. 00 to No. 30, with a uniform gradation of 5 mm. between each size, thus covering all the usual sizes for urethral instruments, the larger sizes serving also for oesophageal instruments. The following table shows diameters in millimetres. *See Bougies.*

No.	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	mm.
00	0.5	10	6	21	11.5
0	1	11	6.5	22	12
1	1.5	12	7	23	12.5
2	2	13	7.5	24	13
3	2.5	14	8	25	13.5
4	3	15	8.5	26	14
5	3.5	16	9	27	14.5
6	4	17	9.5	28	15
7	4.5	18	10	29	15.5
8	5	19	10.5	30	16
9	5.5	20	11		

Cats, Operations on.—Under the Animals (Anesthetics) Act, 1919, it is an offence to submit a cat or a dog to either of the following operations unless the animal during the whole of the operation is under the influence of some general anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent it feeling pain:—(1) Castration in animals six months old and upwards; (2) ovariotomy; (3) laparotomy; (4)

amputations of penis, mamma, uterus; (5) operations for scrotal and inguinal hernia. It is also an offence to subject a cat or a dog, unless during the whole of the operation the animal is under some general or local anaesthetic, in either case, of sufficient power to prevent it feeling pain, to the following operations:—(1) Enucleation of the eyeball; (2) operation for umbilical hernia; (3) urethrotomy; (4) docking the tail and clipping or rounding the ears of animals over six months old.

Cats, Poisoning.—The poisons generally used are hydrocyanic acid, chloroform and gas. The first-named is not a merciful poison, but if it is to be employed a syringe containing a drachm of Scheele's acid is sufficient. It is advisable to place the animal's body and legs in a bag or box to prevent injury to the operator and escape of the animal. There is no necessity to open the jaws; the lips can be parted and the poison squirted into the cheek. When chloroform is to be used, an airtight box or, preferably, a lethal chamber such as shown in the illustration should be procured. In this there are two compartments, separated by a piece of perforated



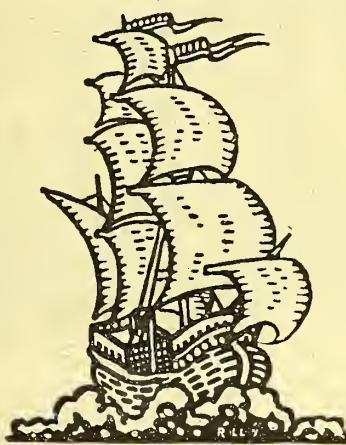
zinc. Having secured the cat in the larger, a piece of sponge or cottonwool saturated with chloroform (about 5j.) is placed in the smaller. As the vapour steals through the zinc the occupant of the larger compartment becomes drowsy without getting suspicious, and rarely makes any struggle to escape. The window enables the operator to see when the animal is insensible, and it may then either be left until there is no doubt that the inmate is dead or the cat can be given a *coup de grâce* with hydrocyanic acid. The use of gas, probably the most humane method of causing death, is similar to that of chloroform, except that in this case the lethal chamber is fitted with a tube which is connected to the gas jet.

Cattle, Dishorning.—See Cattle, Operations on.

Cattle, Operations on.—Under the Animals (Anesthetics) Act, 1919, it is an offence to submit a bovine to either of the following operations unless the animal during the whole of the operation is under the influence of some general anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent it feeling pain:—(1) Ovariectomy; (2) operations for actinomycosis; (3) laparotomy; (4) amputation of penis, mamma, uterus; (5) dishorning cattle over one month old. It is also an offence to subject a bovine to either of the following operations, unless during the whole of the operation the animal is under some general or local anaesthetic, in either case, of sufficient power to prevent it feeling pain:—(1) Enucleation of the eyeball; (2) operation for umbilical hernia; (3) rumenotomy; (4) urethrotomy; (5) trephining.

Cayman Islands.—The Jamaica law, No. 25 of 1911, amending the Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law, 1894, makes special provision in respect of the Cayman Islands. Article 2 provides that any licence obtained under the principal law shall, if the Governor thinks fit, have force and effect in the Cayman Islands only and not elsewhere. This law is not retrospective, and so far no regulations have been issued applicable to the Cayman Islands.

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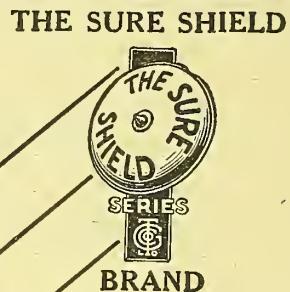
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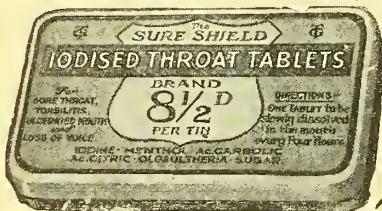
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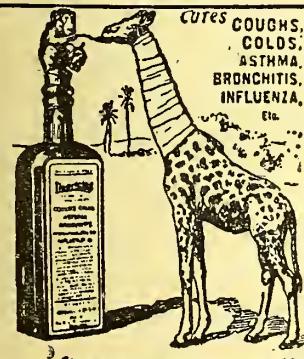
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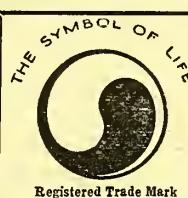
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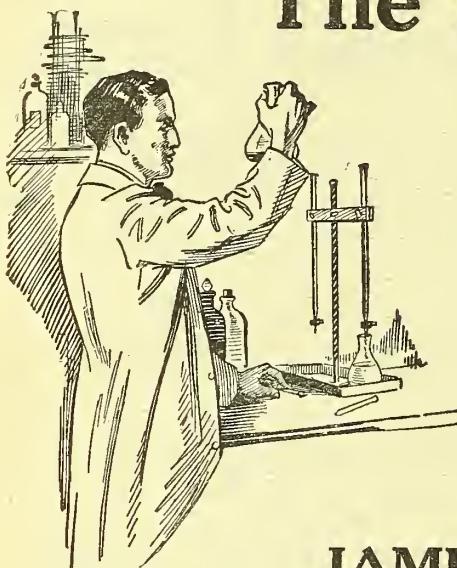
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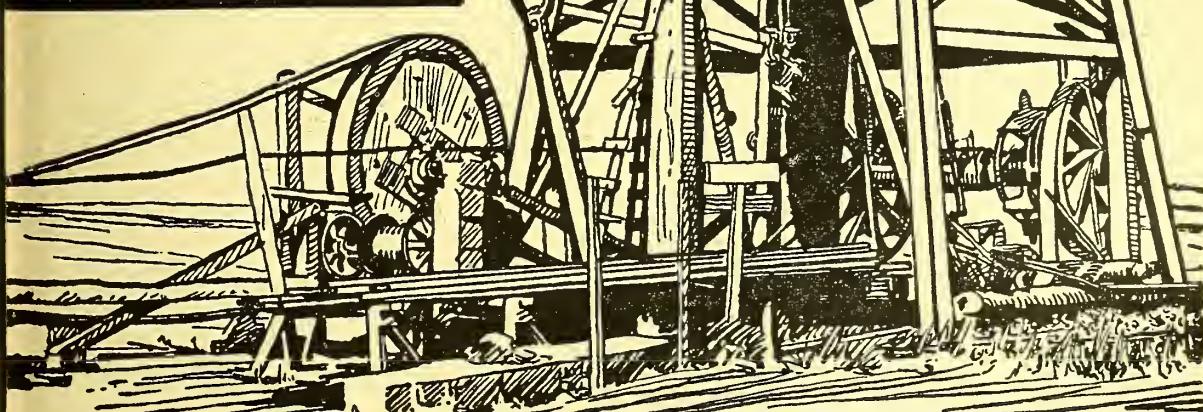
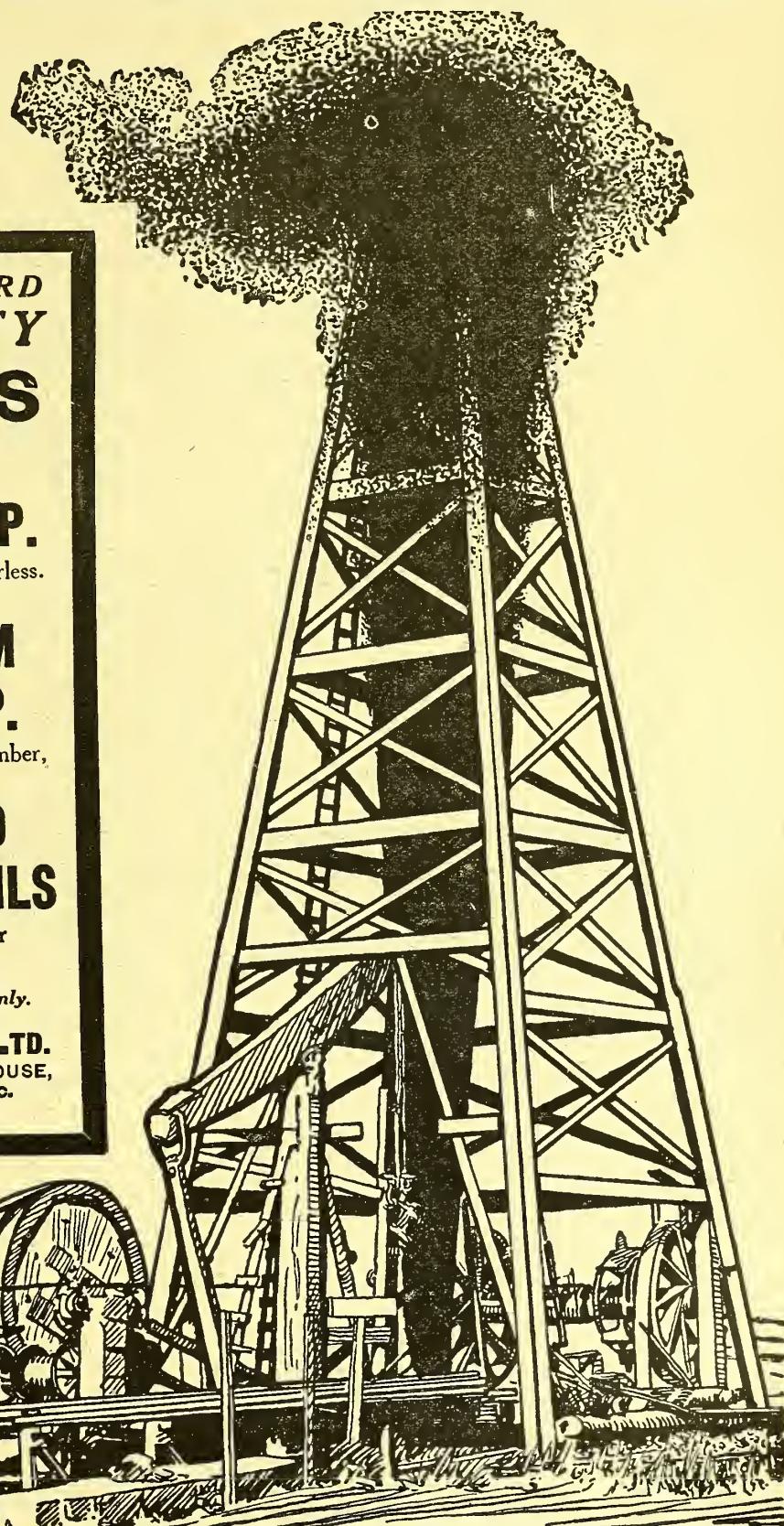
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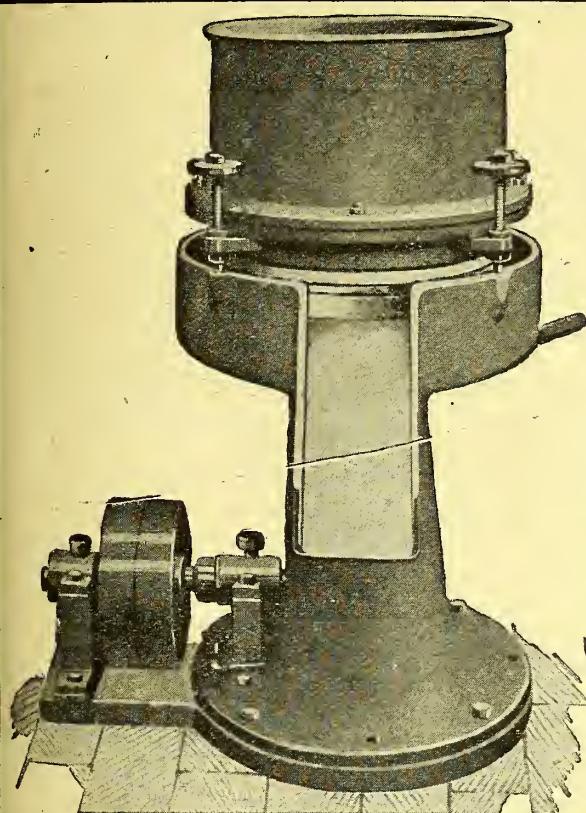
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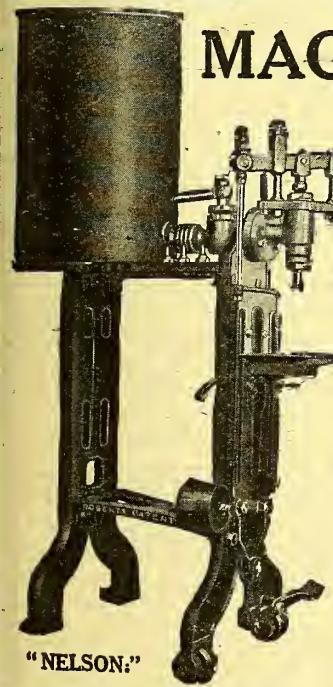
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(1) *Proprietary Goods*; (2) *Sundries and Glass*; (3) *Drugs and Counter Specialities*; (4) *Photographic Goods*; (5) *Stationery and Tobacco*; (6) *Despatch*; (7) *Office and Counting House*.
- ¶ Each of these departments is an organisation in itself, and we propose to so deal with them in succeeding advertisements.
- ¶ In the meantime, if you have not received a copy of May, Roberts' Catalogue, without which no Chemist's Library is complete, send a postcard for a copy now.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., (P.O. Box 157)

7/13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

And at

Dublin, Liverpool and Plymouth.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

APRIL 25, 1925.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let,
Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every
additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional
10 words or less, 6d.

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announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch
single column).

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hand lots—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional
10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence
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BOX NUMBER.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or nom-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

PAYMENT.

All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3517 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words),

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

MUST REACH US
NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—CRYSTAL PALACE (Near).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, £2,250; net profit, £700; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; held on lease at very moderate rental; price £1,500.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Drug Store, with excellent opening for N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, about £25 weekly, at good prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted; house contains 7 rooms; garden; new lease will be granted at a very low rental; terms, lease, goodwill, and fixtures, £600; stock at valuation; £500 on entry and the balance by instalments.

3.—LONDON, N.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, £1,180, under female management; gross profit, 33½ per cent.; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and fairly stocked; premises are held on lease; price £700.

4.—VICTORIA.—Old-established High-class Dispensing Business; returns exceed £3,200 per annum, at good prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted; good working stock; good living accommodation; held on lease; price £2,500.

5.—CAMBERWELL GREEN.—Ready-money Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; recently established; returns, £35 weekly, increasing, with N.H.I. in addition; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany; new lease; scope for increased trading; price to be arranged, about £950.

6.—EAST LONDON (Thickly-populated District).—Drug Store, with scope for N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, under management, £21 weekly; lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; new lease will be granted at a moderate inclusive rental; price £650, or near offer.

7.—STAMFORD HILL (Near).—General Retail and Prescribing Business; established within the last few months; scope for considerable increase; single-fronted shop; held on lease; about £450 would be accepted.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a detailed Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as it does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—LANCASHIRE.—Working-class Mixed Business; established many years; returns, £1,450; net profit, £375; single-fronted shop, splendidly fitted and heavily stocked; small living accommodation; rent, £52 per annum; held on lease; further details on application.

9.—SOUTH COAST (Main Road).—General Retail Business, offering scope for increase; returns, about £1,200 per annum, at good prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; held on long lease at a moderate rental; price £750.

10.—HERTS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, in good-class town; returns, £1,100; gross profit, 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £900; 19 years' lease; to effect an immediate sale, £750 will be accepted.

11.—DEVON.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; established nearly a century; returns exceed £1,700 per annum, with net profit about £400; the pharmacy is well fitted and stocked, and there is good living accommodation; new lease will be granted; price about £1,350.

12.—HANTS. (Coast).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with steadily increasing turnover; attractive shop, handsomely fitted; season commencing soon; good living accommodation; price to be arranged.

13.—HOME COUNTY.—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, capable of considerable increase; returns approach £600 per annum; net profit, about £200; single-fronted lock-up shop; rent, £21 per annum; held on lease; nearest opposition 2 miles; for a speedy transfer vendor will accept the mere value of stock and fixtures, about £300.

14.—YORKS.—General Retail and Agricultural; returns, 1924, £1,000; scope for increase; well-stocked pharmacy; premises used entirely for business purposes; rent, 12s. 6d. weekly; held on lease; price £500.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

Valuations for Stocktaking

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Mfg. Chemists

— LIMITED —

BUSINESS AGENCY TRANSFER AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

**Head Offices—Kimberley House,
Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1**
(and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)
PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer
(TELEPHONE :—CITY 1261-2-3)

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—KENT.—Good-class Retail Dispensing, Photographic and Toilet Business; well fitted in mahogany and good realisable stock; lock-up shop and basement on lease to March, 1930; rent, £90 per annum; turnover decreased through lack of capital; immediate offer required. Full particulars on application.

2.—HERTS.—Excellently situated good-class Retail Dispensing Business in rapidly-growing town; commodious double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted in mahogany; held on lease, 20 years at £180 p.a.; good up-to-date stock; present returns £1,100; scope for large increase under personal supervision; price for quick sale, £750.

3.—PROGRESSIVE LONDON SUBURB.—Leasehold Premises suitable for Chemist's business; held on long lease at £165 per annum; let off £114 per annum. Lessee would entertain partnership with Pharmacist.

4.—LIVERPOOL.—Well-appointed General Retail and Dispensing Business, in middle-class locality; good passing trade; returns, £40 p.w.; 10 years' lease, at £100 p.a. for first 5 years, rising to £120 p.a.; or freehold property could be purchased; fuller particulars on application. (150)

5.—SOMERSET.—Old-established Business, in country town; returns, £22 p.w.; 7 years' lease, at £40 p.a.; lock-up double-fronted shop; price £1,200, or offer. (144)

6.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (134)

7.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (154)

8.—ESSEX.—Popular seaside resort; prominent corner shop, with 7-roomed house, in main road; 14 years' lease, at £200 p.a.; returns, £1,800 p.a.; price £2,000, or near offer; terms, part down and balance by arrangement. (156)

9.—SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).—Good-class Chemist and Druggist, in best part of the town; new building; attractive shop fitted in oak; returns, about £35 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; dwelling accommodation with separate entrance. Price £1,500—property could be acquired. Fuller particulars on application. (125)

10.—LONDON, W.1.—Good Dispensing Business in populous suburb; 8 years' lease at £150 inclusive per annum; price for goodwill, fixtures and fittings £400, or near offer; stock at valuation, or, if preferred, stock can be removed. (114)

11.—LEEDS.—Unique offer for qualified man; turnover £15, as a Druggist sole monopoly of a 2-mile radius with 3,000 population; property also for Sale, about £1,000 in all; part premises sublet at 8s. 6d. p.w.; small living accommodation with premises; offers invited. Fuller particulars on application. (160)

12.—NEAR DOVER.—Small Lock-up Retail Dispensing, Photographic and Toilet Business; conveniently fitted and well stocked; lease to January, 1927, at £26 per annum. Immediate offer required. Full particulars on application.

13.—YORKS.—Cash Business in main road in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation.

14.—CHESHIRE (Small Market Town).—Retail Chemist and Druggists; established 26 years; 9 years' lease at £28 per annum; returns, £25 per week; large lock-up shop with ample storage accommodation; every convenience. Fuller particulars on application.

15.—CORNWALL.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; nicely fitted and well stocked; premises held on lease, expiring March, 1928, at £50 p.a.; sub-let £15 p.a.; returns £1,700; scope for increase. Fullest particulars on application.

STOCKTAKING.—Do you realize the importance of knowing the true value of your stocks, and thus being able to arrive at a net working profit? We undertake this work for an inclusive fee at short notice. Write for terms.

BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—ESSEX COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in rapidly growing district; returns average £50 weekly; plenty of scope; bold corner Pharmacy (lock-up); well stocked; price, £900; worth seeing.

2.—HOME COUNTY (25 miles out).—Quick Cash Retail Business, in fine position, entirely under manager; present returns about £2,700; stands to do £4,000; modern Pharmacy (lock-up), fully stocked; price, £1,700.

3.—NORFOLK (Death Vacancy).—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail; present returns, £20 weekly; plenty of scope; large house and garden; price, including freehold, about £1,600; all over £1,000 can remain on mortgage.

4.—HERTS.—Good-class Business, in fine position of important town; present returns, £1,100; neglected; principal would soon offer £50 to £60 weekly; price for quick sale, £750, or near offer; below valuation.

5.—WEST END.—High-class Dispensing Business; no sides; established many years; returns, £1,300; plenty of scope; corner shop; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; price for quick sale, £750.

6.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—High-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; present returns average £1,800; plenty of scope; growing residential locality; handsome modern Pharmacy, well stocked; price, £1,600; £600 can remain.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores, in main road position; returns, £24 to £25 a week; low rent; valuable lease; good house and shop; price £900; £400 can remain.

BUSINESSES WANTED

Messrs. Berdoe & Fish are in immediate want of sound businesses at prices ranging from £700 to £4,000, and cordially invite correspondence. We have a large number of genuine cash buyers waiting and are able to negotiate sales quickly and with the utmost privacy.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We are now booking dates for May and June, and invite early correspondence. Terms on application.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone : 651 Museum.

BRETT & CO.

ALL VALUATIONS HAVE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telephone : 1934.

WE HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR ALL SIZES & CLASSES OF BUSINESSES.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address : "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent and Stocktaker,

44 SHOLEBROKE VIEW, LEEDS.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS AT SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS

CHEMISTS' STOCK SHEETS PRICED OUT

Recommended and approved by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst Ltd., and Raimes & Co.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

Is. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

DURHAM.—Unopposed Business in Colliery and Agricultural District; doing £15 weekly under unqualified management; population 5,000; double-fronted shop in main street, with 5-roomed house attached, separate entrance, vacant possession; rent £52 per annum, including rates, held on 3-year lease; splendid opening for energetic qualified man; cattle markets held weekly; price £320. 57/5, Office of this Paper.

DERBYSHIRE.—Old-established middle-class Business in small town; Wine Licence, Kodak Agency; very convenient premises, good house attached; lease; returns four years average £2,700; price valuation and moderate goodwill. 55/53, Office of this Paper.

DINBURGH.—Suburban high-class Retail and Dispensing Business; exceptional opportunity for party having £2,500 or £3,000 at call; established 21 years; turnover, 3 years' average, £2,017; prescriptions, new 1,971, repeats 3,400; no N.H.I. at present; stock and fittings, mutual valuation; goodwill, £550; property, £1,050; proprietor retiring. Apply, in first instance, T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh.

WEST AFRICA.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist's Business for Sale, consisting of two central Pharmacies and four up-country branches, one freehold, the remaining three leasehold; scope for considerable development with good capital; present stock estimated value £6,000; proprietor giving up owing to ill-health; turnover last year £7,000. Apply in first instance for all other particulars to 47/25, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Manufacturing Chemist's Business, established 90 years, owning well-known Proprietary lines; sound connection with Wholesale Chemists, Drysalters and Grocers for packed lines; every facility given to purchaser; view by appointment; own premises and modern plant. Fuller particulars on application. 58/7, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Drug Stores, main road; established 16 years; no opposition; house attached (bath, h. & c.); returns last year, £1,800; Kodak Agency; splendid opening for N.H.I. (working-class district); stock value £600; price, including Freehold Property, £2,000, or lease will be granted at £52 per annum; good reasons for disposal. 57/15, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Branch Pharmacy; main road; corner shop; thickly populated district; rent 30s. per week clear; house attached; good business; splendid opportunity for young qualified man; fitted and well stocked; price for quick sale £675; further particulars at interview only; no agents. 55/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W. (main road).—Established two years; Dispensing and Photographic Business; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; rent £55, rising to £65; lease 17 years; beautifully fitted in oak; entirely under management since opened; price, lease and goodwill, £400; fixtures £500; stock at valuation about £450. Apply 53/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (within easy distance).—Genuine Retail, Dispensing, Photo and Optical Business; £50 weekly average; heavily stocked; low rent and rates; main street; scope for great increase; books properly kept and every investigation courted; £2,450. "Ajax," 58/11, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD (prosperous town near).—Cash Retail Business; established 17 years by vendor, who must sell owing to ill-health; returns, 3 years' average, £1,800, including N.H.I. 1924, £240; net profit over £400; attractive double-fronted shop; very good house and garage; no near opposition; district being rapidly developed; price, including freehold property, £2,500 or near offer. Charles C. Marsden, Chemists' Valuer, 4 Sholebroke View, Leeds.

SOUTHEND.—Chemist; main road corner; accommodation: £35 trade; long lease; stock £600; £1,500 all at; half land over 6%. Parish, 104 Station Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

W. MIDLANDS.—Old-established Family, Photographic and Dispensing Business in country market town; well stocked; main position; good living accommodation; scope for Optics; particulars on application. 56/31, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST Business for Sale after 20 years' successful trading; owner giving up; low rent; small but comfortable living accommodation; d.f. perfect fitted shop; every investigation courted; price £900; s.a.v. Call Premises, 98 Lisson Grove, Marylebone, near Edgware Road, London.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS.—Owner, leaving Retail trade, wishes to dispose of genuine Business, lock-up shop, at once; healthy, select residential suburb, Midlands; stock, fixtures valuation; offers considered. Heaven, 19 Temple Street, Birmingham.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale, Manchester; best position on main thoroughfare; good Toilet, N.H.I. and Photographic trade; valid reason for selling; excellent fittings; densely populated locality. Write 57/1, Office of this Paper.

COUNTRY Pharmacy, unopposed; situate 30 miles from London; doing £15 to £27 per week; steadily increasing; growing neighbourhood; capable of considerable increase; lock-up shop; low rent; genuine bargain; price £450 or nearest offer. 58/16, Office of this Paper.

DRUG STORE; industrial district near Manchester; rare chance for qualified man for N.H.I., Optics, Photography; good living accommodation, bath, side entrance; price, including property, £1,250. Mortgage can be had. 57/22, Office of this Paper.

DRUG STORES; good opening for qualified man; price £250. Proprietor, 843 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

EQUABLE climate, near the sea; nice-class light Retail and Dispensing Business, easily worked; best position in small country town; good house; comfortable living; good prospects; nearest Chemist 6 miles; cash price for property and business complete about £1,750; early inspection essential; references exchanged. "Bracing," 57/3, Office of this Paper.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 TO 1917.

IN THE MATTER OF CHEMISTS SUNDRIES, LIMITED.

15 Chapel Street, Manchester.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

FOR SALE, as a going concern, the Business carried on by the above company at 15 Chapel Street, Manchester. For full particulars apply to the Liquidator, Norman Hoyle, of Messrs. Frederick White & Co., 1 Royal Chambers, St. George's Square, Huddersfield.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Wholesale Chemist's Business for disposal at price of building (cost) and stock; no goodwill; excellent opportunity; owner retiring. Apply 54/21, Office of this Paper.

SMART up-to-date Chemist and Surgical Business; good living accommodation; bath, etc.; main road; good position; Lancashire; property and business to be sold as a going concern. 54/11, Office of this Paper.

UNOPPOSED Chemist's Business for Sale at valuation in Rhondda Valley; death reason for disposal. Thomas, Post Office, Ystrad, Rhondda.

£450 PURCHASES good Business in colliery district (Midlands); turnover last year £355, including N.H.I.; profits exceptional; lock-up shop; main road; growing district; low rental; convenient house available; good reason for disposing. Apply 55/50, Office of this Paper.

£560 inclusive.—Pharmacy, lock-up; every convenience; electric light, etc., telephone; thickly populated; main road, S.W.; leading business shops adjoining; no other Pharmacy; inclusive rent, £156 per annum; heart of Doctors' sound living for Panel Chemist; excellent scope for Photography and Optics. "Materia Medica," 58/31, Office of this Paper.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

IN the matter of a Deed of Arrangement for the benefit of the creditors, dated 30th March, 1925, executed by Edgar Charles Longmate, of 92 Norfolk Street, King's Lynn, Chemist. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any Claims against the Estate of the said Edgar Charles Longmate, who have not already sent in their claims, are required on or before 9th May, 1925, to send particulars thereof in writing to us, the undersigned, the Trustees under the said Deed.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1925.

PARKIN S. BOOTH,
Kimberley House, 14-17, Holborn Viaduct,
London, E.C.

GEOFFREY SIDNEY HAYHOW,
23, Tuesday Market Place, King's Lynn,
Co-Trnstees.

AGENCIES.

HAMBURG.—Wholesale Chemical Merchants and Druggists, more than 20 years' experience, first-class connections and references, desire to get in touch with first-class English houses to act as their Buying and/or Selling Representatives. Apply to 52/30, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL House (already delivering to Chemists in Liverpool and district and Wirral) is desirous of acting as Distribution Agents for Manufacturers of Patents and other Proprietary Lines; low inclusive storage, handling, and delivery charges. Box L.94, Lee & Nightingale, Advt. Offices, Liverpool.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.—London Company with up-to-date organisation for the introduction of Scientific Products to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Profession and Hospitals, is desirous of further representation in the United Kingdom with first-class firms of repute. Continental Agencies entertained and correspondence cordially invited. 55/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Commission Agents, travelling Wales, South-West England, North-East England, to carry first-class Malt Extract, plain and mixed with C.L.O. Write full particulars to Muntona, Ltd., Bedford.

FOR SALE.

FOR disposal, 5 lb. Ol. Menth. Pip, Ang., "Evans," perfect condition, 65s. lb. Tydeman, 56 Fortis Green, N.2.

MERCURY, 56 lbs.; whole or part; offers. 46/27, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS WANTED.

An experienced Pharmacist wishes to meet with a small Business (£30 to £40 weekly) in a South Coast town, or would put £1,000 and some work in a larger business with a younger man. "Pharmacist," 55/25, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Retail and Dispensing Business wanted in Midland or Home Counties area; returns about £1,000. All particulars requested in first letter, which will be treated with strict confidence. Cash payment and banker's reference given; no agents. 56/34, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, requiring Business, would appreciate correspondence with elderly Chemist about to retire; would purchase any other sound business; neglected one not objected to if scope for increase; thoroughfare trade preferred; living accommodation essential; temporary management with view to succession arranged. Please give fullest particulars in first letter, in strict confidence. "Gennine," 53/29, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good-class Retail Chemist Business at one of the larger South Coast resorts, preferably in Southsea or Eastbourne, gross receipts, £3,000 or £4,000 per annum. 57/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, high-class Chemist's Business with modern premises in good position; South Coast, Southsea, Portsmouth, Southampton, Isle of Wight, etc.; must be genuine. Details will be treated in confidence. 58/10, Office of this Paper.

£10 REWARD for particulars (if acted upon) of Premises to Rent suitable for Retail Chemist and Photographic Business, or details of already established Business for Sale; cash available £1,400; Torquay district, or health resort suitable for person with weak chest. 55/15, Office of this Paper.

FINANCIAL.

QUALIFIED Chemist wishes executive position in Wholesale or Retail Company; Lancs. or Cheshire (Liverpool district preferred); Wholesale and Retail experience; reasonable capital available; any genuine proposition considered, but must be sound and satisfy Accountant's investigation; interview. 57/34, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

OWING to expiration of lease, Private Tenders are invited for the Stock and Fittings of a West-End Pharmacy; they are peculiarly fitted for removal en bloc, being in excellent condition and of first-class quality, and would suit anyone contemplating setting up a high-class business. Apply for appointment 57/29, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistants required. Apply, with full particulars as to experience and stating salary required to Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior Assistant required, age about 20 energetic and reliable; accurate Dispenser; experience in Photography (including light D. & P.) essential; facilities for attending evening classes. Full particulars, references, salary required, and photo, 57/18, Office of this Paper.

BRIDLINGTON.—Junior Assistant wanted for season finish end of September; Counter work chiefly. Please give full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required to Rebt. Sharples, 23 King Street, Bridlington.

BRIGHTON.—Lady Dispenser wanted, at once, principally for Panel work; must be quick and accurate worker; usual shop hours. Apply, with full particulars and photo (to be returned), stating salary required, 55/38, Office of this Paper.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once a Cover in an old-established country business; single indoors; not over 45; one desiring a permanency; comfortable home; good references essential. Apply, with photo, stating age, experience and salary required, and when at liberty, to "Ergot," 59/1, Office of this Paper.

CHICHESTER.—Good Junior, able to manage a Photography Department and otherwise assist in Pharmacy. Bastow Ph. Chemist, Chichester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Wanted, reliable, progressive Qualified Chemist-Optician as Senior Assistant for good-class business; good references absolutely essential; married or single experienced Refractionist, Dispenser, Salesman and Window dresser. Photo, references, etc., first letter. 56/39, Office of this Paper.

HORLEY.—Junior Assistant wanted, male, for a good-class Dispensing business. Apply by letter, with full particulars and salary required (outdoor), to A. B. Higgs, Pharmacist-Optician, Horley, Surrey.

LONDON.—Wanted, Unqualified Assistant (age 30), middle class Retail; smart Counterwoman, good Prescriber essential with knowledge of Photography; provincial applicants please send photo. Reply, giving full particulars of experience and salary required, to 56/33, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.C.—Wanted for good-class City Business capable Unqualified Junior (male). Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 63/986, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, young qualified man for Branch Management; medium-class Retail, N.H.I. and Photography. Apply, giving particulars of age, height, experience salary required, and photo if possible (to be returned), 48/2c Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant, age 28 to 35, capable of taking charge of good middle-class business; must be good Salesman, Window Dresser, and knowledge of Photography a good opportunity for the right man; also good Junior required. Apply, with full particulars, 58/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Assistant wanted, with some experience in Dispensing. Apply P. Davidson, Ph. Chemist, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

LONDON SUBURB.—Assistant (either sex), chiefly for Counter; smart appearance and tactful salesmanship essential; Photography an advantage, though not essential. State salary, experience in full, to Matthews & Son, Chemists, 72 High Road, Leytonstone, Essex.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman (outdoor), for quick Cash Retail; no Sunday duty, close 1 o'clock Thursdays. State age, salary required, and full experience. Brooks', 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.W.—Good all-round Assistant wanted; must be active and not afraid of work. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience and salary required, to 58/38, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified man required, with West-End experience; abstainer essential. Apply by letter only, stating particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to Marble Arch Pharmacy, 24 Edgware Road, W.2.

LONDON, W.—Required now or shortly, a very smart up-to-date Assistant, not over 40 years of age nor under 5 ft 8 in.; exceptionally good appearance and address are needed and a first-class Counterwoman is essential; the berth is an absolute permanency, and no one need apply unless competent to take the reins; abstainer preferred. Full particulars and photo W. V. Wright, 25 Broadway, Hammersmith. Interview by appointment only.

ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, male, for Dispensing Counter; Continental experience preferred; not over 30 years of age. State salary required and experience. Roberts & 76 New Bond Street, London, W.

ALVERN.—Assistant, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required (outdoors), etc., to A. Mander, The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

ANCHESTER.—Wanted, a reliable Assistant, capable of being left in charge, for Dispensing and Light Retail business; easy hours. Please give particulars, age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo if possible. 54 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

ANCHESTER.—Qualified wanted, age about 46; N.H.I. and General Retail; working-class district. Full particulars in letter. "Chemist," 58/13, Office of this Paper.

ARGATE.—Qualified Assistant for good-class Dispensing; permanency. Also a capable Unqualified for season only, fullest particulars, V. Woolls, Chemist, 16 Cecil Square.

IDLANDS.—Immediately, young, energetic Manager (male or female) wanted for small village branch; well recommended. "Country," 58/1, Office of this Paper.

SAR MANCHESTER.—Capable Junior, with good Dispensing and Counter experience, wanted for good-class business. Licens please give particulars of experience, age, height, when disengaged, and enclose copies of testimonials. dock & Bagshaw, Ltd., 37 Yorkshire Street, Oldham.

EWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Experienced Assistant required for good-class business; single; must be quick, reliable, and rate; not necessarily qualified; easy hours; no N.I.P.; about 30. Please enclose photo, with fullest particulars, first letter; state salary. Apply Darney, 132 Manor House I, Newcastle.

YMOUTH.—Qualified lady Assistant; reliable Dispenser. Please state full particulars, salary required, and enclose o. 63/977, Office of this Paper.

EFFIELD.—Improver wanted immediately for working-class business and N.H.I. Please state when free, salary required references in first letter. 58/8, Office of this Paper.

MERSET.—Wanted, at once, for small market town near coast, qualified Assistant; permanency for a light, com- plete berth; short hours; suit elderly or semi-retired gentle- or lady. Apply, stating salary required, which must be rate, to R.C.B., 58/29, Office of this Paper.

TH-WEST LANCASHIRE.—Qualified Assistant (age about 50 preferred) for Family Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; must be courteous and energetic Counterman, Dispenser, trustworthy and competent to take charge business when required; undeniable references essential. Give full particulars of experience, height, salary required, etc., to 58/9, Office of this Paper.

EST-END.—A qualified Assistant with Continental experience, speaking perfect French; must have quite up-to-date knowledge of foreign proprietaries and pharmaceutical rations. Kindly state age, height, and salary required, 40, Office of this Paper.

IKSHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant; permanent and progressive post; must be good Counterman and Dispenser. 55/270, Office of this Paper.

APABLE, gentlemanly, unqualified Assistant; must be an accurate Dispenser and of good appearance and address; allowed for attending School of Pharmacy if desired, stating salary required and enclosing photo and refer- to J. D. Reynolds, Pharmacist, Bramhall, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED Assistant (lady or gent.) for limited com- pany; moderate hours. Send full particulars, salary required, to "South," 58/35, Office of this Paper.

MART Assistant; good Counterman; knowledge of Photography; age 25 to 30; permanency to right man. Full particulars in first letter, age, height, previous experience, refer- photo, and salary required. William F. Cole, 41 London Lowestoft.

ACANCY occurs for a competent Junior Assistant, imme- diately. in good-class business; knowledge of Photography Optics an advantage; quick and accurate Dispenser, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, and required, when interview will be arranged. W. Osmond 21 High Street, Sutton, Surrey.

STANT; unqualified; energetic; reliable; single; know- edge of Photography, Dispenser and Counter, and Window- . Full particulars of age, height, and salary expected ots, 144 Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

STANT unqualified Junior, for Counter; good appearance and address, and must be a good Salesman, especially in perfumery and photography; permanency and good prospects for suitable person; young lady with the necessary experience considered. Stocks, Chemist, Halifax.

SSISTANT; Light Retail; good Dispensing experience essential; age about 25. State full particulars, age, height, salary, and when disengaged. J. A. Stelfox, 367 Borough Road, Birkenhead.

BOOTS THE CHEMISTS have vacancies for qualified and unqualified Retail Chemist Assistants. Apply by letter to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

CAPABLE Assistant, qualified or unqualified, for brisk busi- ness; must be smart and obliging Counterman, good Window-dresser, and have knowledge of Photography; undeniable references essential. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and experience, to the Secretary, Taylors (Northern), Ltd., 4 Crown Street, Halifax, Yorks.

CAPABLE Assistant, male, required mainly for Dispensing. Please state age, height, experience, and salary to W. H. Hill, 357 High Street, Cheltenham.

COIPPEN BROS., LTD., have a vacancy at their Richmond (Surrey) branch for a smart, tall Junior (male) Assistant, with Dispensing experience; no Sunday work. Apply personally between 10-12 or by letter to Coppen Bros., Ltd., 12½ Carey Street, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

JUNIOR or Improver for good-class business. Please state full particulars of experience, references, age, height, and salary required (outdoors), enclose photo (will be returned). Apply Walker & Harris, Ltd., Canterbury.

JUNIOR or Improver for Photographic and Dispensing Counter; West Midlands; photo, to be returned. 55/31, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR wanted at once, lady or gent., accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. State full particulars in appli- cation regarding salary required (outdoors), experience, refer- ences, etc. Tilley, Droitwich Spa.

JUNIOR or Improver (male) for good-class Retail. Please give full particulars and salary required (outdoors) to Trimming & Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted, smart and capable, for N.H.I., and Counter work and Window-dressing; no Sunday duties. Please state full particulars, age, salary, and references. Start duties May 18. Woolatt & Coggin, Pharmacists, Ware.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted for branch; one just completed apprenticeship, and seeking more experience. State age, height, reference, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photograph. P. Jeyses & Co., Ltd., Chemists, Northampton.

JUNIOR Assistant at once, with good experience in Dispensing Counter and Photographic and Window-dressing. State age, experience, salary. S. P. Sayers, 7 Brent Street, Hendon, N.W.4.

JUNIOR, unqualified, required immediately; Photography essential; outdoors; permanency State usual particulars and when available; applications unanswered in four days respectfully declined. 58/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Junior Assistant; May 3; outdoors; all-round experi- ence; used to quick business; good Window-dresser, good Saleswoman. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, salary required. Applications not acknowledged in 3 days respectfully declined. Milner, 11 John Penn Street, S.E.15.

LOCUMS, qualified (male), accustomed to quick Store trade, capable Manager, July 6 to August 22; also unqualified (male) reliable Dispenser, May 25 to October 3. Martyns, Ltd., Chemists, Wolverhampton.

LOCUM, must be well recommended, from June 1 to Sep- tember 8. S. W. Vincent & Co., Chemists, 215 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

LOCUM required from June 27 for four weeks and from August 17 for two weeks; must be really energetic and capable Counter hand; interview. DePeare, 14 Highbury Park, N.S.

LOCUM, qualified, wanted immediately for Light Retail business. Apply to T. R. Smith, Chemist, Hill Top, Eastwood, Notts.

LIMITED Company has three vacancies—for Chemist, Assistant Chemist and lady Chemist; each must be good Window-dresser and experienced in Photography; good Salesmanship also essential. Full particulars to 63/982, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, about 35; must be energetic and reliable; a good all-round man with London experience preferred. Please give full details of experience, age, height, salary, etc., or call. 534, High Road, Goodmayes, Ilford.

PART-TIME Assistant, good Dispenser, two evenings a week, James, 256 King Street, W.6.

QUALIFIED Manager required, with knowledge of Optics, for high-class Pharmacy; highest references required; arrangements can be made for subsequent purchase of the business; exceptional opportunity to suitable man. Apply Exors. of W. E. Plant, 42 High Street, Doncaster.

MANAGER; qualified; 25-35; must be good Salesman; experienced in Window-dressing, Photographic Sundries, and the general routine of a good-class business; to a man with ambition and energy the position offers wide scope and certain advancement; interview can be arranged on weekly half-holiday or Sunday. Send photo and full particulars to 58/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, good Salesman, Window-dresser, knowledge of Photographic, capable of taking full charge if required, for season, May to September, with possible permanency, and easy berth for good worker; no others need apply. Send full particulars of age, salary, experience, when disengaged, etc., with returnable photo (if possible) and references, which must be unimpeachable, to Marfitt, Infirmary Square, Leicester.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for new branch in residential suburb of progressive South Yorkshire town; must be good Window-dresser and experienced all branches, including N.H.I. and Photography; splendid house and garden attached; the right man with energy and initiative would be treated liberally. Full particulars to 56/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for Dispensing Counter wanted immediately. State salary, age, experience, etc. Jones, 4 Thayer Street, W.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately; vacancy would well suit young man just through the "Minor." "M.P.S." 55/700, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; young; male; Photographic experience. Full particulars, experience, salary required, etc., to H. C. Neve, 10 Victoria Parade, Norbury, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED Manager for Family and Photographic Business. Apply, giving particulars, experience, salary, 58/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Superintendent, good Window-dresser, to take active part in management of small Limited Company doing good-class Family trade; country town near London; hours light; Photographic knowledge essential; references and usual particulars. 56/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, 30-35, for position of trust in South Wales; Retail and Dispensing, N.H.I., Photographic; good Salesman and Window-dresser. Undeniable references, with full particulars and photo, to "X. Y. Z." 56/15, Office of this Paper.

REALIBLE qualified Assistant, about 25-30, for Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing; must be clean, quick, and conscientious worker; within few miles of Birmingham. References and full particulars of experience, etc., to 58/39, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, as Working Manager, qualified Assistant with knowledge of Photo, D.P.; Rexall an advantage; permanent and progressive post to right man; only those with undeniable references need apply. "Yorkshire," 54/20, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior or Improver. Apply to Mr. Charley Dean, Chemist, 78 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

WANTED, Unqualified Junior Assistant for Counter. Give age, height, experience and salary required. Wands, Ltd., 12 Haymarket, Leicester.

WANTED, an Unqualified Assistant; must have had a good and varied experience in Dispensing and Counter work, with some Photography; single; age not under 27 or 28; outdoor. Kindly give all particulars, with addresses of references, 58/5, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, shortly, qualified male Assistant for quick Retail and Dispensing. Apply by letter, endorsed "Assistant," stating age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, to "M. & S." Co-operative Society, 451 Stockport Road, Longsight, Manchester.

WANTED, young, competent Assistant (male) for a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; reliable references essential. Give full particulars in first letter of last two engagements, when at liberty, age, height, and salary. Stevens, 38 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant at once; unqualified; outdoors; good Counter hand. Apply personally, Lloyd, 267 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

YOUNG lady Assistant, experienced, wanted at once for Counter, Windows, etc. Apply, with full particulars, to Greenwood's Drug Stores, Skegness.

YOUNG lady required in Pharmacy near Ilford; easy berth; one with small amount of experience would suit; small salary offered, and first three months devoted to coaching in Dispensing. Apply Dawson, Chemist, 10 Fernshaw Road, Fulham Road, S.W.2.

WHOLESALE.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist (single) required as Representative for reputable house; duties consist of interviewing medical men and chemists; experience not essential; age 28-30; exceptional opportunity for gentleman desirous of entering the Wholesale. Apply by letter, sending photograph, giving full particulars of experience, commencing salary, height, etc., etc., to "E. C. B." 63/980, Office of this Paper.

SELF-PRIMING Syphon (patented), simple, unique, well advertised. Travellers wanted, calling on the Pharmaceutical trade; liberal commission; state territory covered Harry Heymann, Ltd., 5 Union Street, Bradford, Yorks.

SMART, unqualified Assistant, well up in the Retail trade as Traveller in the Midlands; good opening; state salary expected and when at liberty. 55/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced Tablet Maker and Coater, Pearl, Chocolate and Sugar, Colours; full particulars, experience, salary expected, in first letter. P.C.B. 71/10, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Assistant required immediately by important firm of Manufacturing Chemists in London district; must be experienced in the Manufacture of Ointments, Syrups, and Toilet Preparations, etc., able to control staff, and supervisory department; the position offers a good opportunity for suitable applicant desiring permanency. Apply, stating salary required, age, and full details of experience, 63/976, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Representative (qualified) required by Northern firm to call upon Doctors and Chemists in Lancashire and Yorkshire; previous experience preferable, but not essential. State age, salary required, and full particulars to 54/23, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant, with experience of good-class Retail business, wanted for India; unmarried; salary Rs. 30 monthly, increasing; board and lodging free; passage paid on and home; 3 years agreement. Apply "E. H." 63/981, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Pharmaceutical Chemist (qualified) a Manager of Retail Department of high-class Chemists in S. Africa; good experience and qualifications essential. Write stating record, age, and salary expected, to "C. W." c/o Streets, 6 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Pharmaceutical Chemist (qualified) to take charge of Laboratory and Manufacturing Department of Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' business in South Africa thorough knowledge of "Wets" and "Drys," also Manufacturing of Packed Goods, etc. Write, stating record, experience, age, and salary expected, to "C. T." c/o Streets, 6 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A.A.A.—UNQUALIFIED, 30, reliable and capable desires permanency; high-class West-End or suburban experience; Dispensing, Counter; knowledge of Photography; disengaged. "F. W." 162 Whitecross Street, E.C.1.

A.A.—ALL-ROUND; 35; tall; abstainer; good reference 8 years last situation; unqualified; Dispensing, Prescribing and Salesmanship; City or near; permanency or Locum "Statim." 71 Station Road, Chingford, E.4.

A COMPETENT, recently qualified Assistant seeks situation anywhere; tall; disengaged; age 24; salary require £4 15s. 58/14, Office of this Paper.

A PHARMACIST; middle-aged; active; experience abstainer; London, with rooms, preferred. "Chemist," 1 Jeddburgh Street, Clapham, S.W.

A QUALIFIED Assistant desires permanency; good experience in high-class Dispensing and Counter work; age 24; tall and abstainer; London or near preferred; disengaged short; good references. 55/16, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, 35, with 12 years' Manager's experience, desires post, Manager, in country or seaside town 58/2, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist; practical, fully experienced, a round man; permanency or locum; disengaged April 3 "Chemist," 10 Godwin Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, 34, married, abstainer, energetic good appearance and education, competent in all branch of Pharmacy, including Photography, organiser, can increase business, experienced in high-class West-End trade, suburbs and country, requires permanency with responsibility a prospects. Particulars to 69/19, Office of this Paper.

A CTIVE; elderly; experienced in Dispensing and Cognac. A qualified and energetic. "Verax," 20 Burlington Road, W.2.

DVERTISER. tall, qualified except Mat. Med., 9 years' all-round experience, requires situation. Reding, Wainfleet, Lancs.

DVERTISER. M.P.S.; late own business; experienced good class; 20 years Sight Testing, Photo., Surgical; good sales; entire control; preferably reside over; interview preferred; suburban or South of England. 59/18, Office of this Paper.

N all-round, experienced lady Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall) requires permanent position, London, immediately, or could book Locums anywhere; Chemists, Doctors, Institutions; moderate salary. "M.", 45 Nimrod Road, Streatham.

S Manager; qualified; 26; tall; 11 years' experience of all branches; permanency desired; London or suburbs preferred, but not essential; very keen. "C." "Dalkeith," Helsham Road, South Croydon.

T liberty; smart; qualified; long managerial experience; attractive Window-dresser; careful Buyer; good knowledge photography; permanency preferred, but Locum entertained; London or Home Counties. "Pharmacist," 17 Yonge Park, N.4.

S SISTANT; unqualified; high-class Dispensing, Photography and Counter work; coast preferred, but not essential. "Validol," Essex House, Middle Barton, Oxford.

S SISTANT, 23, seeks post; good all-round experience; good references; now disengaged. 56/4, Office of this Paper.

S SISTANT; unqualified; temporary or permanent; experienced; would manage Drug Store with view to purchase or cash; undeniable references. P.C.B. 70/34, Office of this paper.

S SISTANT; unqualified; tall; single; disengaged; 22 years' experience. 55/12, Office of this Paper.

S SISTANT, unqualified, desires post anywhere; used to quick Counter and Dispensing trade; free; tall; energetic; D. Tuck, 4 Black Horse Lane, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.

S SISTANT; Liverpool; part-time; unqualified; month's trial; Stock, Dispensing; 49; board; salary optional. Allan, 40 Great George Street, Liverpool.

S SISTANT, unqualified, seeks berth; experienced Dispenser; middle-aged; London suburbs; disengaged. "Rex," 10 Optic Street, W.C.

S SISTANT, 22, accurate Dispenser, energetic, requires post; disengaged April 30. "D. H. N." 34 Rectory Grove, Chesham, S.W.4.

S SISTANT; qualified; 24; good London and provincial experience; disengaged. Neal, 28 High Street, Tonbridge.

R ANCH Manager; qualified; reliable; references; 15 years' good middle-class business; Photography; disengaged soon suited; London (or suburbs) or coast. Stevens, 55 Hillside Road, South Tottenham, N.15.

V APIABLE, unqualified Assistant; London and provincial experience in Dispensing, Counter, Stock, Prescribing, Gentian," 24 Kinraig Street, Roath, Cardiff.

C HEMIST, 28, capable, reliable, desires post as Manager or Buyer; world consider any responsible progressive position, tall or Wholesale; at present Manager high-class Pharmacy; undeniable references. "A. H." 41 Avenue Road, N.12.

C HEMIST, with Sight-testing qualification, desires change; London and seaside experience; Photography. "Chemist," Harold Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

C OMPETENT, well-recommended lady would like to assist employer; accustomed to all-round duties, and can take charge; 7 years' last post, West-End Pharmacy. "B." 45 Millbeach Gardens, S.W.5.

D ISPENSER; Young Lady, eight years' good experience, desires post or holiday relief. 50/36, Office of this Paper.

U NIOR, good Dispensing and Photographic experience, seeks situation. E. Harrodine, 31 Leamington Street, Chelmsford.

ADY (Hall), first-class experience, Dispensing, Counter and Book-keeping, requires post with Chemist. 49/17, Office of this Paper.

ADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; 8 years' experience. M. T., 46 Drummond Street, Euston, N.W.1.

ADY Dispenser (Hall); experienced; Doctor's preferred; permanent or Locum; town or country. West, 47 Vicarage Road, Leyton, London.

ADY Dispenser (Hall) requires situation, Doctor or Chemist; good references; country preferred. Address "W." 40 Seymour Street, Euston.

ADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post with Chemist; 8 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter and Photography; good references. 57/26, Office of this Paper.

ADY Assistant; 7 years' experience, Counter, Window-dressing, Photographic. Davis, 2 Sheen Gate Mansions, Sheen, S.W.14.

ADY Dispenser, experienced (Hall), requires post, Doctor or Chemist; book-keeping, etc.; locum or permanent. 47 Hugh Street, Victoria, S.W.

OCUM.—Ernest J. George can recommend qualified and reliable Pharmacist. 3 St. Paul's Close, Walsall.

OCUM; qualified; best experience, in all departments; capable of taking charge; Square trained. "Midlands," 33, Office of this Paper.

OCUM; qualified; competent; reliable; abstainer; disengaged May 16; references bear strictest investigation. "Phar-

cist," 57 Brown Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

OCUM, 28, qualified, free May and June; Scotland or North of England; good experience; excellent references. 55/9, Office of this Paper.

OCUM; qualified; vacant dates, June 13-27, July 27-August 15, and September. Miss E. M. Wood, c/o Uriah od, Chemist, Arnold, Nottingham.

L OCUM, reliable, requires bookings, Sheffield district, May 16 to June 4; abstainer; moderate terms. "Chemicus," 131 Rawlinson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

M ANAGER, qualified, married, age 35, desires position with a view to succession in a high-class Pharmacy; experienced Dispenser, Salesman and Displayman; highest references; interview can be arranged; capital could be invested now or later. 55/32, Office of this Paper.

M ANAGER; qualified; excellent references; London or suburbs; disengaged. Apply P.C.B. 71/7, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 34, desires change next autumn; Managership of branch, with view partnership preferred; London or provinces; married; experienced; 6 years London; living accommodation essential. 57/11, Office of this Paper.

P ART-TIME, 12 to 4.30 daily; Chemist-Optician; London. Write "Pharmacist," 55 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

PHARMACIST, 36, recently disposed of own business, married, seeks post as Manager; London preferred; small capital available for use. Apply 63/987, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 32, first-class Dispensing and Counter experience (London, West), pre-war qualification and apprenticeship, desires a responsible position. 55/13, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED, 22; high-class Dispenser and Counter Assistant; tall, energetic, and courteous; Wholesale experience; Locum or permanency; disengaged; moderate salary; highest references; Wholesale or Retail. "Progressive," 52/24, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED lady Assistant seeks engagement; London or near; 7 years' experience, Dispensing, Retail. Walters, Altigoch, Pumpsaint, Llandilo, Carmarthen.

Q UALIFIED, 28, height 5 ft. 6 in., capable, experienced in all branches of business, thoroughly reliable, seeks good permanency. "F. J. W." 27a Lambrook Terrace, Fulham, S.W.6.

Q UALIFIED, 35, M.P.S., Public School man, married, with 15 years' London experience, 31 years as manager, seeks situation as Manager or suitable berth; disengaged April 30. Lemon, 51 Lammas Park Road, Ealing, W.5.

Q UALIFIED man, 30, desires situation as Manager or Assistant; good experience; excellent references; free May 4; married. 57/9, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED Dispenser-Book-keeper; free now; 12 years' experience; daughter of medical man. Mrs. Westlake, 2 High Street, Ashford, Kent.

Q UALIFIED, age 48, will act as Manager or Assistant; extensive knowledge of Agricultural trade, also Photographic and Dispensing; excellent references. Send usual particulars to "H. P." Box Office, "Spalding Free Press," Spalding.

Q UALIFIED; Manager; Counter, or Locum; long experience; 35; disengaged. "Chemist," 24 Mead Plat, Willesden, N.W.

RETAIL, Wholesale, Photographic.—Dispensing Chemist, qualified, 28, accept any decent position, Locum, permanency; good references; recently sold business. 52/3, Office of this Paper.

STUDENT requires a part-time situation in London while studying for Part II; City or South-West preferred. 52/21, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 21; 5 ft. 10 in.; 5 years' good experience; excellent references; disengaged; London preferred. "Gethin," 24 Grafton Square, Clapham, S.W.4.

WANTED, by qualified lady, Square trained, position in high-class Pharmacy or Hospital, London, suburbs, or Southern Counties; good all-round experience; excellent testimonial; free end of May. "M.P.S." Newham, Helston, Cornwall.

YOUNG qualified desires situation in high-class Pharmacy to gain further Dispensing experience; Store and General experience. State salary and usual particulars to 57/28, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

E NGAGEMENT wanted as London Representative, Chemists, Shippers, Stores, or Manager or Assistant Manager, Sales or Warehouse; thorough experience each at home and abroad; excellent connection and references. "Chemist," 52/2, Office of this Paper.

IRELAND.—Live wire Salesman, 33 years of age, 10 years calling on Chemists and Grocers, presently acting as Senior Traveller for London house, wishes negotiations with Manufacturers; can guarantee large turnover for Non-combining Toilet House on salary, expenses, and commission basis. 56/7, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED Chemist, 34, with 10 years' experience as Manager, seeks occupation as Traveller for Wholesale House; good references. 58/200, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; good connection London, North of Thames, also some South London and East Coast; good record of new accounts; disengaged May 2. "Rep." 1 Barrington House, 74 Peckham Road, S.E.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL ELECTION, 1925.

William J. Beardsley
M.P.S.,

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SUPPORT and VOTE.*

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REPRESENTATIVE; energetic, good address; thoroughly experienced; London, South; present Lancs.; expenses, commission, references. Morgan, 101 Carter Street, Manchester, S.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Dispenser in a London Hospital, with spare time, requires good line for Chemists and Doctors, or propaganda work; wide experience; interview. 56/22, Office of this Paper.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Practical man, 37, seeking scope, desires change; thorough knowledge of manufacture, own buying and costings; used to control of staff; having a knowledge of modern advertising can suggest original copy; no fancy salary required. 56/3, Office of this Paper.

WANTED AN OPPORTUNITY.—Advertiser, 26, requires position as Representative with live house; excellent salesman; keen, ambitious man; well known in the Midland Counties; Sundries or Drugs; own car; salary and expenses. 57/4, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady desires post as Secretary and Typist with Chemical Manufacturers, Merchants or Retailers; 9 years' experience. 58/26, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

ADVERTISER, qualified Chemist and Optician, seeks position abroad; S. Africa preferred; view Partnership; capital £1,500; all replies treated as confidential; previous Colonial experience. "F.S.M.C." 51/15, Office of this Paper.

PALESTINE.—Pharmacist, single, 29, leaving soon for Palestine, willing to represent British House. 54/8, Office of this Paper.

Printed for the Proprietors by THE AVENUE PRESS (L. UPCOTT) by the Proprietors, Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., at

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